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# MACLEAN'S

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APRIL 11 2005

**REMEMBERING  
JOHN PAUL II**

**THE  
ANGELS  
WELCOME  
YOU'**

**HIS FINAL  
HOURS**

**HIS LEGACY  
OF COMPASSION  
AND ACTIVISM**

**HIS LIKELY SUCCESSOR  
AND THE FUTURE  
OF THE CHURCH**

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**WILL PAUL MARTIN DO WHAT HE HAS TO DO...**

VOULEZ-VOUS  
COUCHER AVEC  
MOI???

I LOVE IT  
WHEN THEY  
TALK DIRTY



**Closer ties (but no sex please)**

After reading the Allan Gotlieb/Wendy Dobson-Michael Hirt essay calling for closer integration with the U.S., I have great concerns for the future of a sovereign Canada ("And the elephant," March 28). Proposals coming out of the negotiations going on between Canada, Mexico and the United States suggest that because of 9/11, Canada should give over to the United States equal control of our border, immigration, natural resources and airspace, just to name a few items on the bargaining table. The very suggestion that North America would be a safer place if Canada relinquished most of its sovereignty is absurd. Since Canada and Mexico have no known enemies, and are not about to create any, whose safety are we talking about? The future of a sovereign Canada is in great peril!

Geoffrey Jenkins, London, Ont.

I am bemused by the sexual allusion in the cartoons that accompanied the essay by Gotlieb, Dobson and Hirt. Considering the delicate nature of political relationships, the sexual references served no purpose other than to designate both the American

and Canadian governments. Must Canadian officials realize all the men? Let's think beyond the bedroom.

Wendrick White, Owen Sound, Ont.

The American belief in massive defence plans is admirable and most people know it. Nevertheless, for George W. Bush and his backers, it's a useful platform meant to assuage the fears of those who need this conservative that their president is doing something, regardless of how far fetched, to protect them. That Canada has the nodding to back away from the plan

“  
The U.S. naval base at Guantánamo Bay is the only place in Cuba where human rights abuses exist, a reader insists

evidently makes as undeniable as neighbors, allies and trading partners. War, war—let's examine which country is really the unreliable neighbour, ally and trading partner. For years, American politicians have lobbed against Canadian industries, particularly softwood

hunger, exposing catastrophic results which the WTO, time and again, has found illegal and unwarranted. Yet, regrettably, U.S. special interests convince their government to ignore such rulings. Perhaps it's time Canadian governments begin to look elsewhere for trading partners.

Frank Potvin/Edmonton, B.C.

A large chunk of every dollar in every Canadian pocket is directly attributable to our relationship with the United States. Can't do a security perimeter with the U.S. to ease the flow of goods and to ensure our security. However, when we have a prime assassin who bends with the will of the unforgotten, we lose responsible government. Canadians must be educated to see the Americans as our friends and partners, not as a nation to be feared. Our Prime Minister must revise his decision on missile defence, and he must be more supportive of the American defense and security initiatives.

Keith Sutcliffe, St. Catharines, Ont.

Godsils, Delano, and Matt have the missing metaphor. As the seawind scurries the pine and the mid-coast delude scurvy diatoms, the U.S. is not an elephant. It is a blue coarctator.

Stacy Brown, London, Ont.

#### The climate in Cuba

What exactly is this human rights crisis you refer to in Cuba ["Telecasts or fools," Cuba, March 21]? Can it be found in the abundance of health care, education and other free-of-charge social services? Is it in the community grass-roots organizations that meet regularly to express local concerns? In my rare visits to Cuba, from the rooms to rural communities, I know only a healthy, well-educated culture that struggles to live independently of U.S. intimidation. The only place in Cuba where human rights violations exist is the one place I have yet to visit: the U.S. may base at Guantanamo Bay.

Robert J. Burt, Brampton, Ont.

Much of Cuba's civil rights problems can be happily placed at the feet of the United States. It is not ironic that the U.S. is the second biggest trading partner to the only remaining significant communist country,

## MACLEAN'S 100 | FROM OUR PAGES

'No pity in my heart,' the reporter wrote of the Nazis

ON THIS DATE 60 YEARS AGO, Germany was a few desperate weeks away from defeat as the war in Europe neared its close. Maclean's ran first-hand reports from one mass and featured stories on the job and housing shortages that returning Canada vets would face in a postwar economy. In the March 15, 1945 issue, the British philosopher Bertrand Russell argued that the war's eventual victors should "reform" Germany by releasing out to the nation's youth, he quoted the 17th century philosopher Benedict de Spinoza. "Hated is increased by being misperceived, and on the other hand, be destroyed by love." If a generation free from hate is to grow up in Germany, Russell wrote, "we shall have to do everything in our power to avoid giving the children occasion to hate us."

Filing from somewhere near Hamburg at the war's conclusion, Maclean's correspondent Lionel Shapiro sounded more embittered. "There is no pity in my heart for these people," he wrote of German civilians searching for food and shelter, and of Nazi military personnel seeking a place to surrender. "I have seen too many of our graves that bear the long, weary road from Africa to the Elbe; I have felt too much of the colossal tragedy for which they, individually and collectively, are responsible." To Shapiro, victory was a time for sober reflection. "Humanity in our time," he wrote, "must have been sadly lacking in humanitarianism as lines that a nation of 80 million in the heart of Europe must be virtually destroyed in order to cleanse the Western World." — Pamela Young

The sweetest reward of peace: From Our Pages celebrates Maclean's anniversary

China, and it still permeated over a small Third World island off the coast?

Vic Jensen, Oakville, Ont.

#### Memories are made of this

"A love that moves me on" (Over to you, March 14) about now, hasn't too farly close brought back memories of my dad's Chevy truck in the 1930s. He owned a small business selling wood and sometimes we children helped him, carrying one or two sticks at a time. I can still smell the wonderful fragrance of that wood and hear our dad telling us what good helpers we were. I remember going to visit our country relatives in that Chevy half-ton and filling up in the back of it on the way home. I was probably eight years old when it was traded for a bigger truck, and I watched with a very heavy heart as it was backed out of our yard for the last time. It had made a home in my heart that is still there.

Edith Higgins, Saint John, N.S.

#### Answering the mail

Regarding the letter in our March 14 issue by a reader who blames the poor for their own woes, this shifting of responsibility is commonly used by someone who wishes to absolve his conscience. I would challenge this issue to read "Canada's gangsters" again (LaForce/Robinson Symposium, Feb. 28). To refuse to those who work and still cannot make ends meet, to those who do not have a permanent address and thus cannot cover the workforce, to authors who have to decide whether to look after their children or hold down a job. These people do not choose to be poor. And I disagree most emphatically that society at large is not to blame for poverty. A society by definition is a collection of people working toward a common goal. If members of a society fall behind, it behooves the group to pick them up.

Chris DeRosa, Green Templeton Foundation, Toronto, Ont.

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# UPFRONT

## ScoreCard



**FRANCE**  
Gatesh break as US media leaders fly "spidee, Zamboni-driven" neighbours as socialist haves for mad cows, terrorism and McCain-seeking anti-enters. Gosh, who knew McCain's drive Zambonis?



**MCDONALD'S**  
Chit to pay his fees art to tip about signature burger. ScoreCard words in: The, shde, big Africa for cook and love there from, love then from. Also fly these minor squares. /@hac-to, keep! Apple just! Dig this via, Micky D? Some chow, and don't forget. /@peters, appreciate



**FAT FOOD**  
Burger King oil leakses moved gut bomb in war for wealth: its KFCs, French Chicken (75¢ calories) joins Harbin's Moscow Thriftstore (1.44¢ calories). What next, Kitchikate Fried Turkey?



**SOLE POWER**  
Adidas sells clearest shoes since Mowell. Smart hump up his brogue. On board micro-processor subjects claiming to learn. Gosh, joggers new excuse to catch a breath: my server is down.



## Disaster | Another undersea quake rocks Indonesia

It's hard to imagine the absolute panic that must have reined through the coastal communities of Sumatra. Just early last week, there it was: just three months after the devastating Boxing Day tsunami—nearly 300,000 dead or missing—and once again the earth was moving to an offshore quake of similar magnitude. Adding to the anxiety: this time the warning horns sounded from Indonesia to us far away to coastal India and Japan, warning frantic residents into the streets in search of loved ones and higher ground.

On this occasion, though, there was no tsunami—just massive earthquake damage on the Indonesian island of Sumatra and nearby Nias Island, a surfing haven close to the epicentre. At least 459 people died,

threat to go home, a mother fled makeshift shelter for her children on Nias, the tiny island nearest the epicentre and Indonesian officials say the first toll could be much higher. As many as 36,000 are without shelter and clean water. The good news: because of earlier relief efforts, emergency aid was close by.

Geologists aren't sure why there was no tidal wave this time. Measuring 8.7 on the Richter scale, this earth quake was in slightly deeper water and likely arose along a smaller fault line. The Dec. 26 quake was 9.3 in magnitude, the second most powerful ever recorded. It also split the ocean floor for nearly 1,200 km, twice as long a trench as was previously thought.

**Quote of the week | 'I'm a warrior.'** **Pag 124** MICHAEL JACKSON tells an interviewer he's innocent of child abuse charges and compares his struggles to those of Muhammad Ali and Nelson Mandela







REMEMBERING JOHN PAUL II

# 'We all feel like orphans this evening'

BY JONATHAN GATEHOUSE

*"The Holy Father died this evening at 2137 in his private apartment. All the procedures outlined in the apostolic Constitution 'Universi Dominici Gregis' that was written by John Paul II on Feb. 22, 1996, have been put in motion."*  
—Pope's spokesman Joaquín Navarro-Valls, announcing the death of Pope John Paul II

**IN THE FINAL DAYS**, the man who was never afraid to speak was reduced to silence, the papacy that reached out across the globe confined to a bedroom overlooking St. Peter's Square. But to move that a billion faithful, Pope John Paul II remained a

power symbol to the end, proof that the frailty of the body need not diminish the strength of the spirit.

After years of slow decline, the first indication that 84-year-old Karol Wojtyła's death was rapidly approaching came from

the weekend when he had so often addressed his flock during his 26 years as the head of the Roman Catholic Church. On Thursday, in rumors of a new health crisis swirled and a small crowd of journalists and pilgrims gathered outside, the lights of a

room in the pope's apartment that contains medical equipment burned late into the evening. Shortly after 11 p.m. came the confirmation, a terse statement from the Vatican press office saying the Pope was receiving treatment for a high fever caused



by a serious chest infection. More telling was the abrupt change in tone after weeks of details and optimism, press conferences John Paul had clearly been suffering since about the time he left his 89-day stay in hospital at the beginning of February. Throat swollen, a consequence of the *Pneumonia* disease that had slowly sapped his vitality over the last several weeks, were making it increasingly difficult to swallow and breathe. On Feb. 24, doctors performed a tracheotomy, which effectively robbed him of his voice. For the first time, the Pope was unable to lead Holy Week celebrations. And his brief public appearances were painful to watch. On Easter Sunday, he struggled for long minutes to pronounce the words "in the name of the father" before he uttered a silent blessing. During his last public appearance in his window on Wednesday, he was visibly frustrated, and looked shockingly frail—Vatican officials later admitted that he had lost close to 40 lb and that physicians were now feeding him with the aid of a tube.

The non wellpower of the Polish-born Pontiff, which had helped him through so many previous health crises, had reached its limits. On Thursday afternoon, as doctors battled to control the infection, the Pope's blood pressure plummeted and he went into apnea shock, ultimately suffering heart failure. The sacrament of the sick and the dying—formerly called the last rites—was administered that evening. It was the third time John Paul had received that blessing: the first was delivered when he was shot and lost a lot of blood

in a 1981 assassination attempt, the second before his February throat operation.

Throughout Friday, his condition worsened. Vatican spokesman Norberto Rivera Knight had been at a morning press conference as he described how the head, conscious and "unusually serene" Pope entered his final hours. As his kidneys and lungs failed, John Paul, attended by a team of doctors, a priest and several Polish nuns, continued to contemplate and pray, choosing to remain in his apartment rather than return to hospital. The Pope participated in a last morning mass, making the sign of the cross and looking closely at an aside read the biblical account of Christ's Crucifixion. Cardinal Casimiro Ruiz, the vicar of Rome, called on people to join in their prayers. "The Pope is completely abandoned to the will of God," he said.

By Sunday morning, John Paul was in and out of consciousness. Aggravatingly, a word at a time, he gave aid a last message for the faithful outside: "I have looked for you. Now you have come to me. And I thank you." In a nod to John Paul's willingness to press technology into the service of faith, the first word of his passing came via email. And Vatican TV proclaimed: "The angels welcome you." The 75,000-strong crowd in St. Peter's Square bore witness to the Pope with a final round of applause. Then, at the request of Church officials, they fell silent so they might "accompany the Pope in his final steps to heaven." Vatican deputy secretary of state Archbishop Leonardo

Walking in Spain in 1982 (above) at St. Peter's in 2005 to celebrate mass



Ström wanted up the folding: "We all feel like orphans this evening."

It was a fitting finale to the extraordinary tenure of an almost accidental Pope. A layman known for his quiet strength of his career behind the Iron Curtain, Wojtyla emerged as the compromise pick of his fellow cardinals back in October 1978, following the abrupt death of John Paul I just 33 days into his reign. The former bishop of Cracow became the first non-Italian to head the Catholic Church in 455 years. Blessed with seemingly boundless energy, he revolutionized the papacy, traveling over a million kilometers and visiting about 130 countries, including Central America. At ease with ballet, algebra and able to speak eight languages, the Pope quickly noted his reputation as a powerful ambassador of faith. He was remarkably outspoken, taking on the rulers of the Communist bloc. His march behind the Iron Curtain and impassioned defense of faith and freedom helped inspire the Solidarity movement in his native Poland, as well as Czechoslovakia's Velvet Revolution. Many now give the Pontiff substantial credit for the West's Cold War victory. "He always kept reminding: 'Don't be afraid,' and we in the Solidarity movement trusted him," said Lech Wałęsa, the Gdańsk shipyard worker who went on to become Poland's president.

John Paul was ardently aggressive in his defense of traditional Catholic values, but not always to such popular acclaim. Under his leadership, there was a Vatican crackdown on liberal dissent and theologians. On trips to AIDS-ravaged Africa, the Pope railed against the use of condoms and other forms of birth control. He backed the United Nations on women's rights and population control. It was a back to basics mission of the faith that saw the Church grow by leaps and bounds in the developing world, but drew its most liberal Europe and North America.

In the end, however, few dined on these divisions. Prime Minister Paul Martin, a devout Catholic, called John Paul "a true apostle of peace." U.S. President George W. Bush welcomed him as a champion of freedom. "He was a humble, wise and fearless priest who became one of history's great moral leaders," Bush said.

Vigils and special masses were held all over the world, even before the Pope's passing. On Friday, in Wadowice, Poland, his hometown, people left work early to attend a service at the church where he was

baptized. In São Paulo, Brazil, 25,000 gathered to pray. There were similar services at the Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem and in Paris's Notre Dame. At St. Mary's Cathedral in Calgary, Julie Haller prayed for the Pope: "His desire to reach for our Catholic faith and reached out to so many

people around the world," Haller said. "We're going to miss him greatly." Speculation has already begun about who will be charged with carrying on the global legacy of John Paul. But his acolytes and admirers will cast a long shadow over the next papacy. After more

than a quarter-century of leadership, Karol Wojtyła is the only pope many Catholics have ever known. On Konarskiego Avenue in Toronto's Little Poland, Tadeusz Lasko, a 25-year-old university student, stopped on his way to his job to pray for the Pope. "He's been an inspiration to me and to many others," said Lasko. "Where his heart has touched?"

WITH FRANK BERGMAN IN CALGARY AND JOHN FITZ IN TORONTO

VIEW OUR photo essay of the Pope's 10th cross-Canada tour at [www.ancpress.ca/gallery](http://www.ancpress.ca/gallery)



## THE POPE WHO STOOD UP TO AN EMPIRE

Surviving the Nazis, he went on to challenge Moscow

THEY WERE NO INQUISITORS, no holy crusades, no empires leading in the snow. But when John Paul II took the stage in Warsaw on a sunny day in June 1979, he was challenging an empire as surely as medieval pontiffs grappled with the secular power of their day. With Soviet leaders watching from Moscow and Western audiences held rapt by his audacity, the newly appointed Pontiff affirmed the rights of Poles to worship freely in an autonomous, Christian nation—an unmistakable challenge to the country's Communist rulers. "There can be no just Europe without the

independence of Poland marked on its map," he told hundreds of thousands of faithful. Emboldened, the crowd began to chant: "We want God, we want God."

For chaplains of modern history are dedicated to popes. But with his campaign against Soviet-era totalitarianism in the late 1970s, John Paul left a mark on history that his church's centuries-long acknowledgment of his subtle defiance of Communist authority proved as effective as the most heated political resistance, his belief in religion as a powerful catalyst for political change is a template for clerics around the world. "I think this has to be the centre of his legacy," says Patrick Steiner, a University of Colorado historian who studied the Pope's influence in Eastern Europe. "We look at his legacy

Greatly, his fellow countrymen during his central role in Poland in 1979

life—the opposition to dictatorial regimes, based on an idea of casting away fear and reclaiming human dignity—we can safely say this was the core of his life."

As a young man, Karol Wojtyła had survived the Nazi occupation of his homeland, entering himself in his passions for religion, drama and poetry. Underneath by Fascist training, he wrote plays and acted in clandestine theatre productions while labour-

ing in his opposition to dictatorial regimes, based on an idea of casting away fear and reclaiming human dignity—we can safely say this was the core of his life."

light months after becoming pope in 1978, John Paul made his triumphant return



Giving communion in Krakow, Poland, during a 12-day visit to Africa in 1985

ing in a chemical plant near Cracow. At the same time, he secretly began studying for the priesthood at an underground seminary—a potentially grave risk with Church wary Rome returning the country in August 1945, he was now brought to the side of the Warsaw Uprising, the Ghetto swept Cracow for young men, Wojtyła hid in the basement of the archbishop's residence. For the Polish Catholic Church, his survival was fortuitous. After joining the priesthood, Wojtyła would be quickly through the ecclesiastical ranks following the war, becoming bishop by the age of 39 and cardinal nine years later.

Wojtyła never forgot those terror-filled nights, or the plight of his countrymen in Poland. As a priest, he became an indispensable critic of the Communist regime that replaced the Nazis, helping others to learn the Church's influence. Emmerich Cardinal Cerezo, the former archbishop of Toronto who died in 2003, recalled visiting the then archbishop of Cracow in 1967 and taking part in a procession. The first pope had told Cerezo the authorities had prob-

Revolution in Czechoslovakia, sept. 1978, was the first time since July 1945, when the regime sentenced a commemoration of the 1,100th anniversary of the death of St. Methodius, who helped bring Christianity to that part of Europe. The archbishop, aware of John Paul's great appeal, refused him a visit. At the same time in Václav, 200,000 people showed up at the Communist square with chants of "We want the Pope. We want Mass." Such defiance was "unthinkable" before John Paul, says Kerecny.

While he abhorred Communism, John Paul was a critic of capitalism as well. He fought for workers' rights, and pleaded for wealthy nations to forgive Third World debt. "May no one feel tranquil," he said during a visit to an Ecuadorian slum in 1985, "while in Ecuador there is a child without school, a family without a home, a worker without a job, an ill or elderly person without adequate attention." Five years later, he made an equally impassioned appeal in the impoverished African nation of Burkina Faso, asking "his brothers and sisters around the world not to scorn the languish of this continent, not to deny their universal right to humanity and the security of life."

That message was the stage for the Vatican's broader emphasis on recent years on Asia, South America and Africa, where 75 per cent of Catholic baptisms now take place. Faced with the steady march of secularization in wealthy countries, future pontiffs may focus on issues arising from their true focus of power. In such a role, they are unlikely to match John Paul's influence among Western leaders. "They won't be talking about that level any more," says Robert Ventresca, a historian at the University of Western Ontario who has studied the pope's "in places like Africa and Latin America, they may even align themselves against globalization. That would create much more of a North-South dynamic in world politics."

If it occurs, says Ventresca, the Vatican could embrace a status as a voice of moral passion, granted by agelessness in their period. But that's not the issue as abiding a bloodless revolution, or altering the path of history. And Catholics may wait a long time to see a pontiff walk as boldly as John Paul in the arena of political power, where abolition is urged, democracies are born and empires—however large their armies—must learn to run.

CHARLIE ELLIS WITH FRANK BERGMAN

# 'HE STOPPED THE DRIFT IN THE CHURCH'

For the Pope, traditional values were all-important

**FORTY-FIVE YEARS AGO**, a clerical writer brooding on love and marriage by a young Polish bishop was enough to raise eyebrows in the hierarchy of the Roman Catholic Church. The then little-known Karol Wojtyła's argument that sex was *ad finem* (a means for marital pleasure, not just procreation), was a leap in theology for an institution that had long tended to divide earthly life between duties and "flesh-nothings." Pleading the rewards that come with the responsibilities assumed during, even dangerous times, that the Church clergy needn't have worried about this cleric. "Whatever revolutionary ambitions the man

who would become Pope John Paul II harbored, remarking the Holy See to outmoded customs and mores was not among them. It is perhaps understandable that a man whose life was shaped by his opposition to the Nazi and Communist takeover of his beloved Poland was not afraid to write against prevailing social ills. Throughout his 26-year papacy, John Paul never wavered on questions of public, or private, morality, even as governments, and many Catholics, rejected traditional teachings in favor of personal choice. He spoke out against abortion, contraception, homosexuality, and divorce (as some persons acknowledge he opposed gay human rights, democracy and peace).

It was a deeply conservative vision that made him a hero to some, a villain to others. "He stopped the drift in the Church toward the notion that we have to listen to the modern world," Nigerian Cardinal Ambrose, archbishop of Toronto, says approvingly. "If the Church were simply to proclaim current orthodoxy, why should the Church care?" Janina Mrozowa, a former court and author of *The Pope Catholic*, a critical look at John Paul's legacy, says his headline stances polarized and divided both the clergy and laity. "It's difficult to see the greatness of Jesus Christ in the severity and judgmentalism of this Pope."

When the College of Cardinals gathered in the Sistine Chapel in October 1978, following the untimely death of the first John Paul (the Vatican cardinal's papacy lasted just 33 days), many of its members had strong ideas about the type of man the Church needed at its helm. Old world conservatives wanted someone who would return Catholics to strict moral teachings handed down for centuries. Catholics from the developing world wanted a fighter who would challenge and lead their growing flock of converts. Everyone desired a vibrant and energetic personality who could "sell" the Church in the television age. First they looked to the Italian candidates. Unable to reach a consensus after two days of deliberation, the cardinals elected a surprise compromise—the archbishop of Cracow.

Karol Wojtyła had first shown up on the radar during the Vatican II deliberations of the early 1960s, making impassioned interventions on issues of religious freedom, and the need to combat the "dispute" of humanism with a more Christian faith. In 1968, he helped shape and defend Hans Küng's *Jesus: Pope of Vatican II* and controversial encyclical condemning abortion and banning the use of contraceptives. "Broad sense of public opinion, justify certain crises against life in the name of the rights of individual freedom, and on this basis they do not only corruption from punishment but even authorization by the State," John Paul wrote in "The Gospel of Life," his 1995 meditation on the modern world and what he termed its "culture of death." "It is possible," he wrote, "to speak in a certain sense

of a war of the powerful against the weak."

From his curial days as pope, John Paul II set the tone: traditional values were not open to debate. Under him, the Vatican began to crack down on liberal dissent and theologians. Some, like Hans Küng, a German critic of Church policies, were banned from "official" teaching at Catholic universities. Others, like Rosa Luxemburg, a San Francisco accused of challenging beliefs



of a war of the powerful against the weak.

in original sin and the Immaculate Conception, were excommunicated. On his high profile foreign trips, the Pope reinforced the message, speaking out against the use of nuclear and other limited birth control in AIDS-ravaged Africa, warning the U.S. about the dangers of eugenics and abortion, chiding Taiwan's government for drifting away from the Church after the fall of Communism. He battled the UN over its

conference on women's rights and population control, arguing that abortion lay in the Bible's teachings, not so much

He faced a continuing edge of praise and mass-by various estimates, anywhere from a quarter to half of the world's parishes are now with no priests. But he refused to compromise on issues of ethics, marriage or the education of women, saying that even his power had limits. "I declare that the Church has no authority whatsoever to confer priestly ordination on women," John Paul wrote in a 1994 apostolic letter, "and that this judgment is to be definitively held by all of the Church's faithful." In his writings, speeches, and public appearances, he reinforced his philosophy standards further, dismissing the priesthood, especially in Canada and the U.S. When the Church finally took steps to publicly address the issue of long hidden sexual abuse, many critics cried "too little, too late."

James Cardinal Newman and now a successful business-based author and columnist, calls John Paul II "the last of the 19th-century popes." By insisting on and enforcing the absolute authority of the Vatican on matters of faith, he halted the modernizing revolutions that were tearing apart other denominations—but at a cost. While the worldwide number of Catholics has increased, church attendance in the developed world has plummeted. In Canada, where almost half the population identifies itself as Catholic, only one-third of adherents attend church regularly. In the U.S., a public opinion poll in May 2002 found 55 percent of Catholics using the Church is out of touch with the needs of Catholics today. "His demonstrated the failure of the empire to quash dissent," says Cardinal. "The roots of Catholicism are strong and exist on being heard."

But true to his principles, and supported by the vast majority of his cardinals, John Paul remained unbending until the end. Even in his final years, plagued by ill health, he continued to fight to have the Church's moral perspective heard. As report in *Crucifixion* and *Crucifixion* by Cardinal Legrand, the Pope sent a letter to the faithful, drawing the battle lines. "Those who would move from tolerance to the legitimization of specific rights for establishing homosexual persons need to be reminded that the approval or legislation of civil acts according to different from the tolerance of civil," John Paul urged the laity to "exercise the right to conscientious objection" and reminded Catholic politicians, Jean Charest and Paul Martin among them, of their "moral duty" to oppose any changes to the definition of marriage.

Liberal Catholics looking for a less conservative successor may be disappointed, however. In one of his final acts as pontiff, John Paul appointed 31 new members to the College of Cardinals in October 2003, including Marc Ouellet, the archbishop of Quebec. Almost all the new appointments share John Paul's conservative outlook, giving the cause that will choose the next pope, and perhaps others in the future, an overwhelmingly conservative character for decades to come.

In the end, defining John Paul's place in the history of the Church and the larger world may be a more complex issue than any part of his legacy. Even more of the cause that he defended, built his moral doctrine, see him as a revolutionary leader. Cardinal, who wrote *Crucifixion* and *Crucifixion*, a book with a history of the Church's relationship with Jews, says John Paul's many attempts to right a ship wrongly split to his deep faith and courage. "He struck this note of emergency that's very rare in this world," he says. "John's personal suffering over his final years was powerful example for much of the laity." Michael Higgins, a Catholic scholar and president of St. Jerome's University in Waterloo, Ont., says that, by the very nature of John's life, popes are conservative. But tally up John Paul's achievements and the praise will outweigh the criticism, he says. "This continues to be the suffering and persecuted, his writings on the dignity of work, the fact he was instrumental in ending decades of many tyrannies." His legacy? "There are so many aspects of his ministry that we have lived with for the past 26 years and just others for granted."

**JOHN PAUL II** WASN'T AN ULTIMATE



## THE MEN WHO WOULD BE POPE

There's no clear favourite, but all signs point to another moral conservative

ONE OF POPE JOHN PAUL II's closest and most trusted allies, Joseph Cardinal Ratzinger, is prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith—the modern head of the Inquisition, responsible for cracking down on clerics who stray from Rome's teachings. So when the German prelate unapologetically remarked in 1985 that the Church is "not democratic," the ripples were wide. More than an argument, it was a gift to

defenders of the Vatican's most controversial doctrines. With one succinct phrase, Ratzinger deflected all demands that the Church bend to public will on issues like birth control, priestly celibacy and ordaining women. Public opinion was irrelevant, conservative argued. So why sink into divisive, emotional debates if the Roman

Catholic Church is not a democracy? Now, Ratzinger's monofaith is proven. While conventional wisdom suggests the next pontiff will be a moral conservative along the lines of John Paul himself, the new bishop of Rome will face enormous pressure on

White smoke above the Sistine Chapel will signify the cardinal's decision

the Church to revise its teachings on social issues. He will also face a flock increasingly divided by the democratic spirit—Ratzinger's dismissal notwithstanding. A comprehensive poll completed in 1996 found that fully 73 per cent of respondents across six Western countries want the next pope to emphasize the challenges facing ordinary people, while a clear majority voiced support for such democratic reforms as elected bishops, a greater voice for lay adherents, and more power to local bishops. (Ratzinger is obviously the better

for these values.) The short answer, say Vatican watchers, is no. "The bottled-up desire [for reform] might be out there," said Rev Andrew Greeley, a liberal-minded cleric and sociologist at the University of Arizona. "But I'm not sure it's in the Sacred College of Cardinals." The reason for this is clear: of the 117 cardinals eligible to vote in the conclave to choose a new pontiff, fully 114 were appointed by John Paul himself. Many of them share his preference for top-down decision-making, and the result is a class of powerful cardinals that makes liberal Catholicism grimace. Of the 114 named in recent congress reports, only Godfried Cardinal Dierckx, a 71-year-old Belgian who has argued in favour of ordaining women, strays from the conservative majority. Greeley is capable of building an independent-minded coalition to take the Church in a new direction. "It's not," he laments, "a very distinguished Sacred College any more."

There may be greater will for change, however, among the cardinals from the Third World, where nearly two-thirds of the Church's membership now reside. John L. Allen, the Vatican correspondent for the U.S. based

National Catholic Reporter, has named three cardinals, Oscar Andres Rodriguez Maradiaga, 62, of Honduras, Claudio Humarán, 70, of Brazil, and Agostino Casaroli, 72, of Mexico, as cardinals whose decisions could fall in line with the desire. None of the three is diagnosed as a broad re-examination of Church doctrine on issues that resonate in North America and Europe, such as abortion, birth control and homosexual rights. But all have expressed willingness to entertain debate, by listening to the Church's highly sensitive discerning structures, or raising its strong response to dissent. "This pontificate has been marked by a very aggressive policy of then to crack down on dissent from its teachings," says Allen, author of *Conclave: The Politics, Power and the Process of the Next Papal Election*. "That's where it's realistic to think there might be a change under a future pontiff."

Of course, not all cardinals from the developing world share the progressive views of Maradiaga, Humarán and Páquez. Colombia's Darío Castrillón López, for one, has tremendous charisma; he once appeared dressed as a milkman on the doorstep of cocaine baron Pablo Escobar, demanding the cartel leader repeat his name. But the 75-year-old Castrillón also carries a reputation as a doctrinal traditionalist who decries the corruptive influence of the secular world. His appeal may be strongest among John Paul's allies, who lauded the Church's waning influence in Europe, and among the more conservative cardinals from Third World countries, where churches can least absorb democratic reforms.

That leaves a handful of *populisti* ("populists") from around the globe with varying inclination to reform. Francis Cardinal Arinze, 72, of Nigeria, is regarded as a conservative liability to block significant doctrinal change. Cardinal Cardinal Ruffini, the current vicar of Rome who would return the Vatican to its Italian roots, is

**THE CHURCH** will be pressured to liberalize its teachings on such social issues as birth control and ordaining women

something of an *avant-garde*, a long-time confidant of John Paul, the 75-year-old is often described as a conservative, yet he has advocated decentralization of Church power to bishops. Other possible contenders are Christoph Cardinal Schoenborn, 66, the archbishop of Vienna, and Dorothee Cardinal Tettamanzi, 71, the archbishop of Milan.

Can a liberal-minded cardinal become pope? Not if you believe critics who have spent the past decade decrying a growing conservatism and insularity in the Catholic Church. But it's worth remembering that Karl Wojtyła was himself a long-time gaffer on the conclave of 1978—a devout, strident young Pole seeking an office typically held by aging, Italy-borne. It goes to show that, from the time the dawn of the conclave chamber door, to the moment white smoke appears above the Sistine Chapel signifying a decision, the outcome is in the air.

CHARLES GILLIS

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# SHADOWBOXING

The real fight—whether in spring or fall—will come over the Gomery revelations

THE FIRST SHUDDER of anticipation never had barely melted through Ottawa before someone in this partisan started whispering a word, couldn't be—come on now, let's be serious—the real thing. The fall of a ministry, they reasoned, is supposed to be based on a solid calculation. Either the government or opposition parties capable of defeating it.

For advantage in the opinion polls, or sense that a particular concern is worth going to the voters over. But recent polls haven't been uplifting for either Liberals or Conservatives. And the issue that first set off election speculation—Is Kyoto policy provision in the government's sensitive budget legislation—doesn't exactly lend itself to strong speeches and campaign ads. "At this election talk," said pollster Frank Graves,

president of Elton Research Associates, "is either wildly dangerous, or it's mild."

Or perhaps a little of both. First the day's genesis: just Stephen Harper demands to force an election over the Kyoto measures, which seems highly unlikely since he has left no doubt recently that Conservative won't the next campaign to be fought over the sponsor-

ship affair and Liberal ethics. But then there's the radiation gap. Harper was accused of being wrong when he quickly agreed to pass the Liberal budget after a win first tabled. Paul Martin is struggling to overcome a reputation for chronic dithering—and two wounded alpha males out to prove their toughness are likely to take a little crazy. With neither in any shape to recklessly

plunge into a campaign, though, the stage seemed set for a few weeks of debate parliamentary gamesmanship over the budget bill, all aimed at avoiding an election while staying free.

Recent polls haven't offered anything new for either Martin or Harper

## TWEAKING THE LANGUAGE LAWS

FOR CAMERONS outside Quebec, the province's language laws can appear complex at best, enigmatic at worst. Yet there is a sort of calm surrounding the current rules, and last week Premier Jean Charest had to be thankful that the Supreme Court of Canada didn't open that precarious balance too much. In a 7-0 decision, the court ruled that limiting access to English language schools in Quebec does not violate the Charter of Rights and Freedoms, although the ruling did nudge Quebec toward being more flexible where immigrants and Canadians who move to Quebec from other provinces look to send their children to English schools. And the court showed out the restive bias, Charest might have had to revise the Constitution's controversial notwithstanding clause to maintain the status quo—and prevent Quebec's dormant linguistic violence from erupting.

The court ruled in two related cases. First rejecting a bid from a group of francophone parents to be allowed to send their kids to English schools, it upheld the key provision in Bill 101 that bans English education mostly to children whose parents were educated in English elsewhere in Canada. The idea that children from French households must go to French school is considered a backbone protection for the majority language in Quebec. In the second case, the court found that Quebec should be more flexible when considering which newcomers—whether from other parts of Canada or foreign countries—are permitted access to English classrooms. The ruling said the general ban should be to "accommodate mobility and ensure family unity."

Yet new developments that could make a spring campaign a real possibility are emerging at Justice John Gomery's spent money inquiry. Testimony given last week at the hearings in Montreal was considered explosive enough that some observers predicted the Tories and Bloc Quebecois would



The court upheld the provision in Bill 101 that limits access to English education

James Archibald, director of translation studies at McGill University and an expert on Quebec's language policy, predicted the court's plea for flexibility would have little without any significant impact. Archibald cited the hypothetical case of a child attending French-immersion school in Vancouver, but otherwise growing up in an English environment. If that child's family moved to Montreal, they would naturally have been denied the right to choose English school because their children already being taught in French. Now they might well be allowed to opt for English education, considering that the level of French fluency demanded in a French school might be higher than what their child was used to in B.C. "Obviously the [government] francophones are going to say that added flexibility is a deficit," Archibald said, "but there's no reason to get excited." J.G.

consider deflating the government, and try to make Liberal corruption the ballot question. The details cannot be revealed under a publication ban, imposed by Gomery because the witness faces fraud charges, and media attention on what he told the inquiry might make a harder for him

to get a fair trial. Exactly when Gomery will lift that ban, partially or totally, will likely be become clearer this week—and could be the key factor in the opposition parties' election deliberations.

Unlike the budget bill fracas, any dug up by Gomery might be enough to make Harper want to hit the hearings. His tough talk on Kyoto was a master of shorting up his base, not expanding it. The Liberals have included an amendment to the Canadian Environmental Protection Act in their budget legislation. CEPA now regulates toxic substances, but the change would let the not control anything else as harmful. That would allow Ottawa to use it to enforce Canada's Kyoto treaty commitments to cut greenhouse gas emissions, mostly carbon dioxide from industries that burn fossil fuels. Any move that could give teeth to the Kyoto paper tiger is another to the oil patch—and therefore to Harper's Alberta home territory. He needed to send a signal that he hadn't forgotten where he comes from.

But the sponsorship affair offers him hope of growing beyond Conservative strongholds. While the Bloc is clearly the main beneficiary of anger over the scandal in Quebec, the Conservatives might pick up points in Ontario if new Gomery revelations reveal the anti-Liberal sentiment that swept the province early in last spring's election.

**'IT'S BEEN 12 very good years,' Harper told the Conservative policy convention, 'if you own a hotel in Shawinigan'**

Gomery's scheduled fall scene of his key findings was thought to be the earliest point when public outrage might rise again to levels where the Tories would want to risk going to the polls. Now, Harper admits are ever so cautiously considering the possibility that occasional testimony might be enough to run on this spring. Harper's main speech in his party's recent policy convention in Montreal showed how he would try to link John Charest's scandal to Martin's alleged ethical lapses. "It's been 12 very good years, if you own a hotel in Shawinigan," he said. "Very good years, if you are an advertising company that makes the

right political donations. Very good years, if your sponsorship line can find a use for us in Barbados."

No doubt that election really *thrilled*. But serious questions remain unanswered about a Conservative campaign strategy. The first is whether the party can succeed in persuading voters that Martin deserves to pay the price for kidnapping that does back to the Chrétien regime. Voters might decide Martin has suffered enough, whisked down from a near-certain majority to a humiliating minority in last June's vote, almost entirely as a result of sponsorship fallout. Given doubts the inquiry's findings will prompt another big swing in public opinion, "There's no party in any position to have an obvious agenda," the pollster says.

"Everybody could go through an election and leave us there or find where we are stuck." Even some Tories are wary of putting too much emphasis on one of the Liberal past. "By no means can a serious party base its electoral strategy merely on the得失 in the armour of the other party," says Conservative MP James Moore. "We



The Liberals are hoping they can survive whatever dust emerges from Gomery's inquiry.

have to remind Canadians how we would make the country better."

The combination of the latest Gomery inquiry testimony and the budget bill squabbling could destabilize Parliament

and make the government's fall more likely. Much depends on the behind-the-scenes bargaining among the various prime ministerial leaders. Last fall, they seemed to be cooperating smoothly. But relations among them have recently soured. Liberals claim the Conservatives double-crossed them by voting with the Bloc to defeat a government bill to split Foreign Affairs and International Trade into two departments. And the BQ fringed that split might vote to defeat the government on a February override budget, only to pull back at the last moment—apparently just to coast Liberals a night's sleep. Deepening mutual suspicion among the parties makes the House more entertaining, or draining, depending on each perspective.

Liberals are betting any fresh details on Chrétien-era misfeasance won't stick to Martin. They want to negotiate around the House first, take the summer to regroup, and pray the first storm to go out of the sponsorship story. That's what they hope. What they fear is another matter. Around Parliament Hill, suddenly, nobody is taking anything for granted. □



## NO PAMPERING HERE

On do-good vacations, travellers pay for the privilege of working for a cause

**VOLUNTEER VACATION**, working holiday, voluntourism—aren't all these terms synonyms? Whatever the name, travel with a focus on altruism is a small but growing segment of the tourism industry. The phenomenon is a step beyond ecotourism, where the goal is to do no harm, to aim here is to do good. It can be as exotic as reintroducing the Fennoscandian brown bear to the Mongolian steppes, as prosaic as repairing sidewalks and street walls in England's Peak District, or as heartwarming (and heart rending) as caring for orphans in Peru. Such diverse vacations, which can last anywhere from a few days to a few

see, it's usually all inclusive: food, lodging from camp-fire grub to gourmet, and shelter can be anything from tents and bunks to more upscale hotels, accommodations.

Taking time out for volunteer work has a long tradition. But organized placements by groups like CUSO can last up to two years. Those with more enthusiasm than time were out of luck until the '70s, when voluntourism began to grow. Today, a wide range of organizations, both for-profit and non-profit, cater to well-meaners interested in a good cause and a good rest.

Just how many such people there are became evident following the Dec. 26 tsunami that killed more than 150,000 in Southeast Asia. International organizations were swamped

with, how certain things in common they don't require special skills, they provide a familiar workplace and people find conventional trips simply common and they offer the camaraderie that comes from working in small groups of like-minded individuals.

Still, the goals of the project come before the needs of the volunteer. What's more, the vacationer pays (from \$100 for a week-end to \$2,500 for two weeks) for the privilege of helping people in need, conserving

the environment or adding to the body of scientific knowledge. But the trips aren't all work and no play: most have free time built in so travellers can take in the local sights. Of course, if you're staying in a yurt in the mountains of Kyrgyzstan helping botanists inventory wild plants, your off-hour spoons are probably limited. And while the quoted price doesn't include travel to a project's headquarter

Many voluntourists also work, volunteer, and enjoy the experience.

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by calls from people offering hands-on help. Before groups like the Red Cross and Doctors Without Borders send only trained workers to disaster areas. But Developing World Connections, a new organization in Kalamazoo, Mich., that was in the process of creating work holidays in India, switched its focus. Similarly, I-m-a of Leeds, England, and Global Crossover of Boone, N.C., which already had projects in the region, quickly shifted gears and set up programs in the affected areas. Just as quickly, the volunteer positions are sold out.

Of course, you don't have to travel overseas to do valuable and compelling work in a spectacular setting. Canada, too, offers plenty of opportunities, along with the emphasis on environmental rather than social causes. Here are four Canadian volunteer vacation options:

#### FORTRESS OF LOUISBOURG ARCHAEOLOGY PROGRAM LOUISBOURG, N.S.

Sponsor: Parks Canada

<http://fortressoflouisbourg.ca/archaeology/>

Price: \$395 (without accommodation)

In August, 10 to 12 participants can join in one of two five-day supervised digs at the Fortress of Louisbourg National Historic Site of Canada. Originally a large French settlement founded in 1713, the fortress was demolished by the British in the 1760s. The site was largely untouched until the mid-



A Fraser River ranch and a livebearing dog (left) let volunteers get dirt under their nails.

20th century, when archaeological and archival research began. This led to reconstruction of about 25 per cent of the fortified town and defensive walls, the largest such project in North America. Many remains are remarkably well preserved, meaning there's still much more to be unearthed.

#### MINKE WHALE RESEARCH ST. LAWRENCE ESTUARY NEAR LES BERGUES-DE-L'ISLE, QUE.

Sponsor: Ecoscienciers

[www.ecoscienciers.org/ab](http://www.ecoscienciers.org/ab)

Price: \$1,565 for 13 days

While based in a village about 220 km northwest of Quebec City, volunteers spend their days in inflatable boats on a protected stretch of water known for its marine life. The research is aimed at conserving the Atlantic humpback whale, the main target of today's whaling fleets. Participants learn to call the surfacing whales and identify individuals by the natural markings along the animal's dorsal fin.

#### CLIMATE CHANGE AT THE ARCTIC'S EDGE CHURCHILL MAN.

Sponsor: Earthwatch Institute

[www.earthwatch.org/expeditions/](http://www.earthwatch.org/expeditions/)

[tarnishline1909](http://tarnishline1909)

Price: \$2,670 for 20 days

In one of the more than 130 research projects Earthwatch Institute of Boston, Mass., sponsors in more than 90 countries, volunteers help scientists and staff at the Churchill Northern Studies Centre collect data on the impact of global warming on the Arctic's ecosystem. This includes everything from taking core samples of permafrost to live-trapping small mammals. In their off hours, participants can watch beluga whales, go muskoxen hiking and, when conditions are right, see the Northern Lights.

#### TALKING MOUNTAIN RANCH ON THE FRASER RIVER, 80 KM NORTH OF LILLOOET, B.C.

Sponsor: The Land Conservancy

of British Columbia

[www.landconservancy.bc.ca/](http://www.landconservancy.bc.ca/)

[conservation/holidays](http://conservation/holidays)

Price: \$129 for seven days

The Land Conservancy protects almost 100,000 acres on more than 150 properties throughout British Columbia, and continues to add new ones. The group has recently raised more than 90 per cent of the money it needs to buy 156 acres in southern Vancouver Island to create a park for the Sooke Indians, a series of village and people swimming holes along the Sooke River. This August, volunteers at Talking Mountain Ranch, a remote property devoted to TLC, will camp out while thinning and pruning forests and carrying out other chores necessary to conserve biodiversity.

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## PADDING THE PAY PACKET

CEOs are doing more to earn their cheques, but many are still overpaid

**SHAREHOLDERS BE GLAD,** your grumbling has been heard in the halls of corporate Canada. No longer are executives free to feast on fat paycheques and stacks of stock options while lowly investors are left to nibble on table scraps. According to a new study by consulting firm Watson Wyatt, most top executives today are being paid according to the quality of their work and the returns they produce for the shareholders. Woo-hoo.

Now, you might think this is no big deal. What's it to be obvious that CEOs who perform better should get paid better? After all, business is supposed to operate as a

meritocracy, or at least approximate one, right? Pay-for-performance is a fundamental part of capitalism—everybody from commissioned sales staff to pro golfers live and die by this principle—so it goes without saying it should apply as much to the executive class as it does to the rest of us.

But in Canada's core corporate circles, where even small governance victories are cause for celebration, Watson Wyatt's new, long-qualified major breakthrough: "The spreading of executive compensation practices in Canada has progressed many levels to achieve the link between executive pay levels and corporate performance," the report says. As a result, execs who produced stellar returns in 2003 got paid more than those who did not. All that whinging from activist fund managers has finally started to pay off. Some are for the spreading forces of shareholder ownership ability.

But also, not everybody seems to jump on board the pay-for-performance bandwagon, and progress shouldn't be confused with success. There are still more than five companies with a loose grip on the purse strings when it comes time to dole out goodies for the guys in the executive suite.

The pay-for-performance principle hasn't taken hold at Credit Suisse International, for example. The Canadian maker of Swiss franc deposits in Illinois took an abrupt nosedive last August when it lost a key contract. Shareholders sustained a 42 per cent loss in fiscal 2004, and the stock has yet to recover. But the company's co-chief executive, David Stein, picked up a 50 per cent hike in his base pay anyway, thanks to a contract signed

in 2003 which includes automatic raises every year until 2013. He also took home his customary annual bonus, plus \$10.6-million in stock-option proceeds. That's a pretty good windfall for somebody over one of the worst years in the company's history.

Now, if you're hoping to give executives incentives to perform, negotiating 10 years of pay raises in advance doesn't seem like the best way to do it, but Stein's had little positively putty next to the outside payments handed out to some other wrangling CEOs of late. Generally, that's the sales but also questions, it's the bonuses. Remember the traditional meaning of the word bonus? To most of us, it suggests a reward for some sort of special achievement, but not today's corporate world. In Watson Wyatt's terms,

perks and a bonus ought to be earned. That's why he lives in a lovely Manhattan apartment and I... well... I don't. He's also right about the new consensus on compensation in the business world. Most companies in North America long ago adopted the position that executives are worthy of a yearly cash prize as long as they show up for work and avoid burning down headquarters.

Last year, Royal Bank of Canada suffered its first decline in annual profit in five years. It was plagued by problems in its U.S. mortgage business and required a \$122-million restructuring. But RBC's board gave chief executive Gordon Nixon a \$1.8-million bonus anyway, because he "assumed RBC's strategic positioning," "redesigned RBC's operating model," posted "solid performance" in some businesses and "satisfactory performance" in others. Satisfactory? That warrants a \$1.8-million thank-you card? Sure, Nixon's bonus for 2004 was down from the year before. But that isn't progress, it's just a smaller piece of cake.

There are not isolated cases of excess. Dick Guden Wooten, as well respected a guy as you'll find in Canada's business community, took a \$700,000 bonus last year although profit at his company, Georgia Western Ltd., plunged 46 per cent.

Thankfully, there are some execs who seem to consider the automatic bonus game a little absurd. Michael Sabin, chief executive of BCE, declined his \$1.5-million bonus for 2004. The company was plagued by billing problems and the stock went nowhere, so Sabin clearly did the right thing. But you have to wonder why the board saw fit to reward him in the first place. BCE headed Sabin for leading successful labour negotiations and making progress moving to a new Internet-based technology. I'll leave it to you to figure out how that qualifies as performance beyond the call of duty. ■

Read Steve Mason's weblog, "All Business," at [www.mediaweek.com/allbusiness](http://www.mediaweek.com/allbusiness)

**COMPANIES** in North America have long since adopted the belief that CEOs deserve a bonus as long as they show up to work and avoid burning down headquarters

82 per cent of companies paid a bonus to their CEO in 2003. If that many corporate leaders are exceeding expectations, maybe it's time to raise the standards just a smidge.

I was griping about this recently over dinner with a friend who is a consultant with a prestigious New York firm. He smiled and pointedly explained that "everybody knows" bonuses aren't really bonuses. They're a part of an executive's salary, companies just call them bonuses for tax purposes, he said.

Of course, my friend is right. I have a habit of clinging to naive ideals. For instance, I used to assume that a salary is a salary, perks are

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SPECIAL REPORT

# PUTTING THE D IN R&D

Over the century since its birth in 1995, Maclean's has seen some powerful business ideas come to dominate Canadians' lives, from the automobile to television, the computer and wireless communication. As any entrepreneur, past or present, can attest, the journey from drawing board to marketplace to profitability is fraught with perils. How do the successful products overcome the odds? We present three current cases, profiling business ideas at distinct stages of their research and development cycles.

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Bernard Cougel scours Quebec's research labs for untapped ideas with business potential.
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At M's huge revenues from the BlackBerry mean lot: more money for research.



## GROWING FROM A POWER BASE

With solid revenues from mobile energy units, Xantrex focuses on alternative sources

**"ARE WE THERE YET?"** is a vexing question whether you're driving a carload of sunny kids or guiding a company of mostly shareholders along the perilous path to profitability. It's a question the Xantrex Powerpack was born to address.

Xantrex Technology Inc. of Burnaby, B.C., produces an ever-expanding line of these devices, about the size and price of a small boom box. The rechargeable packs work as an emergency power and light source,

and chartered accountant, has a refreshingly expansive view, born of painful experience. For eight years, he worked in vice-president and chief financial officer for Burnaby-based Ballard Power Systems. He helped raise hundreds of millions for zero-emission fuel cell research, development and commercialization, but Ballard remains years away from profitability or its vision of mass-produced cell-powered vehicles. "It's a company with a great future," he says

ing for Soil, its market-focused ideas can be novel, even revolutionary. Many Xantrex products are variations on a theme: they refine raw power—whether from batteries, wind, water or solar generation—and convert it into stable sources of household or industrial current. That can mean running a television at a remote campsite (perhaps not a great social achievement) or providing ultra-stable power sources for uses as diverse as the international space station, heart-moment timing, medical needs to even conductive manufacturing.

About 10 per cent of revenues are poured into applied research. Engineering Department head Nisar Malik, one of the original company founders, says research serves the company's entrepreneurial focus, modifying existing technologies to meet market needs. "There's more ideas than we can deal with," he says. "We'll never run out." Unedly defines the company culture as "a passion for innovation, not a passion for technology. People who have a passion for technology for its sake will not find this a happy place." Nor are they encouraged to dwell over their workbenches. Any idea that can't be conceived, manufactured and profitably sold within two years doesn't make it off the drawing board. "We want to make money on the product from day one," Unedly

jump-starters, electronics, and power solutions the back-firing power blenders full of composite margaritas or extra insurance children with badout television or video games. Portable power products are a growing part of Xantrex's operations, accounting for close to a quarter of its \$173 million in revenues last year. And, you, company chairman Mossing. Unedly can tell shareholders. Xantrex is there, yet. "We turned profitable in 2003, and we were profitable every quarter last year."

A challenge for any technology company is setting the level of research to reinvest in the research and development of new products. Unedly, a veteran administrator

of Ballard. "The question is, when does that happen?"

It was Ballard's need for quality power electronics that first fostered Unedly's interest in Xantrex. A neighbouring company founded in 2003, it had a solid technological base, mature revenues, and decidedly less lofty goals than Ballard's plan to transform the automotive world. "I could see the potential here immediately," says Unedly, who signed on with Xantrex in 1999. He set about building an industry leader by acquiring power electronics companies, charting its strategy for growth, and by radically expanding its product reach. Xantrex isn't intent on hiring the best run that Ballard keeps seeing



The PowerPack 400R works as an emergency power and light source. It's also used, for example, to power tools or power hand-held blenders full of composite margaritas.

says. "Maybe we start with a slightly lower margin because you've got something new with a new product for a quarter or two," he says. "I can tell you, if they last beyond a quarter or two, somebody's dead."

Xantrex also plays a central role in green energy markets. Last October, it introduced a home system in the U.S. that harvests and processes its energy from solar panels and feeds it

into the power grid. Unedly believes the world's electrical grids will increasingly be powered by a web of non-traditional sources: millions of home rooftops, wind and solar farms.

"We're going to have an Internet of electricity," he says. "It's already happening and we're a great contributor to that." So Xantrex is also developing next-generation power drives for wind turbines.

Both products are more viable because of American incentives for alternative energy production, a tactic Canadian governments have been slow to adopt. "We rank one of the lowest in the world for incentives for renewable energy," Unedly says, "but you're going to see this change." His vision has yet to fully appear—he's not there yet—but the journey is proving profitable. ■

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## HUNTING HIDDEN GEMS

Bernard Coupal turns untapped research into successful businesses



Rule of thumb is it takes 15 years between the company's inception and taking it to market with a viable product

**SOME PEOPLE** make a living running the countryside looking for antiques to sell. Others hang around suburban areas looking for the next Mario Lemieux. Bernard Coupal scouts the research labs of universities and technical colleges, looking for the glimmer in someone's eye that he could help turn into a billion-dollar baby, the next BioChem Pharma, the next Big Innovation.

Coupal is into technological transfer. In other words, helping turn the abstract research findings of, say, McGill biologists studying the aging process in worms into a business venture that could—one day far down the road, if all goes well—offer a technique for *controlling* the aging process of a cancerous tumour, help save lives and, in the process, make a bundle of cash for its investors and early backers, the first among those being, of course, Coupal's own outfit, TFC.

McGill B2D2, TFC stands for Technology Transfer, Commercialization,

no more because the scientists don't know about business, have the paperwork, are too busy with their projects, don't have the capital, or for whatever other reason.

Filing for a patent as a potential design for an inflatable pump to assist the heart, for example, takes a long time, involves tons of paperwork, and it's just the start of a development process that will require millions of dollars. Heart surgeons with a long waiting list of aging patients have better things to do. "But if you look far enough," Coupal says, "eventually to see a patent, a company with a sensible board of directors, a credible business plan, the works." That's Coupal's job—helping pure science turn itself into a business prospect. Since 1997, TFC has set up three investment funds—two in bio-tech, and one in information technology—worth a combined total of \$167.5 million.

Transforming a scientist's hunch into a market-ready product with a chance of making money takes deep pockets and much, much patience. "Rule of thumb is it takes 15 years between the company's inception and taking it to market with a viable product," Coupal says. "The closer to market you are, the higher the cost of testing." In other words, a project's need for fresh money grows steadily as the project evolves, without ever guaranteeing a temporary return on investment.

Another rule of thumb: nine out of 10 brilliant start-up ideas will never make their money back. The earlier you invest in a project, the lower your

initial cost. But the longer you stay with it, the higher your cost. And, of course, the later you come in, the higher the entry cost.

Coupal cites the heart pump venture he has under way. "You have two renowned heart surgeons who have ideas about making an artificial heart. Of course, they do! They lose their lives replacing hearts, unclogging arteries or whatever. They have the knowledge." TFC set up a company with an address, a board, a CEO, a business plan and a bank account. It involved an engineer, designed a machine, based on the surgeons' ideas, that can be implanted inside the left ventricle to pump blood, and secured a patent. "Now we have reached as far as testing it on calves, and it looks promising," says Coupal. If this thing reaches market one day, "the demand for it would be in the billions of dollars. Annually Recurrent."

How does he manage the risk? By sharing it. "Every time a project needs new financing, we syndicate it on a share-holding basis. And the money comes with a set of objectives, and a timetable attached to it." Coupal is still waiting for the Mac bio-tech ventures developing under his umbrella to see day-glowed success as institutional investors who have injected millions into TFC's limited partnership.

In the '80s, BioChem Pharma was a faltering start-up in Montreal. In 2001, by then a huge international biopharmaceutical company, it was sold for \$9.9 billion. "So, yes, it happens," Coupal says. "It's just that it doesn't happen every time."



Sales almost doubled the year RIM added voice capability to its versatile communications device

## AFTER SUCCESS? REINVEST

At RIM, huge BlackBerry revenues mean lots more cash for research

**IN THE HIGH SCHOOL** game game Rishi for the Top, he means who seems to have all the answers draw cheers from their classmates for the their breadth of trivia at their fingertips. At W. F. Herman Secondary School in Windsor, Ont., in the late 1990s, Mike Lussidini had just one answer,

but it paid him in more than cheers. After winning the frequent breakfast offering his school's Rishi for the Top honor season, the tech-savvy teenager used his knowledge of circuitry to come up with a more durable, efficient design. His invention was adopted in high schools through-

out southeastern Ontario. "I sold them for about \$600 apiece to whole bunch of schools," recalls Lussidini, now 44. "I had enough money for my first year of university."

The story neatly encapsulates three keys to Lussidini's success: know your fundamentals, reinvest in yourself

RIM added functions to its BlackBerry, and spread the message through ads like this one at Chicago's busy O'Hare airport



and, above all, knew a customer. From his early involvement in the buzzy business to his biggest of the BlackBerry to an unsuspecting world, the now money-hungry entrepreneur and his partners have grasped the link between sales and R&D: to make better products, you need to make money—and vice versa.

His company, Waterloo, Ont.-based Research In Motion (RIM), embodies that philosophy. With market capi-

tal as a co-op student at the University of Waterloo, having gained experience working with local-area networks (essentially, computers communicating with computers). He and his partner, Doug Finkle, soon got a contract at General Motors, redesigning a system of large, message-style signs that sent messages to workers on the factory floor. The deal allowed them to replace network technology while making a bit of cash—much of

But Lazaridis knew they were onto something. By 1999, RIM had a sleeker, more user-friendly version on the market, and over the next few years sales exploded. In 2003-04, the company's revenues nearly doubled as RIM added voice capability to the BlackBerry, letting it function as a cellphone as well as a STYLISH handheld computer with email, text messaging, Web browsing and organizer applications. The latest versions operate on more advanced software and networks, cutting down on bugs and malfunctions.

Lazaridis, meanwhile, has grown rich. According to Canadian Business magazine, he is worth an estimated \$1.3 billion, while his co-CEO, Jim Balsillie, clocks in at about \$1.46 billion. But wealth beyond their dreams hasn't dampened their enthusiasm for research. Last fiscal year, the company plowed nearly \$88 million of non-government money back into R&D, while Lazaridis himself donated \$100 million to fund the Perimeter Institute, a think tank in Waterloo dedicated to theoretical physics. "It's part of my message that basic science is incredibly important," he says. "Sometimes all we want to do is harvest, and we're not willing to sow seeds." The BlackBerry, he notes, was built on fundamental discoveries made over 100 years ago. "So who's funding the next century's discovery? That's something we need to think about."

At RIM, at least, the emphasis on research is paying off. At a banquet the company threw for its 10th anniversary, three of the celebrants had signed 40 current patents during the previous year—more than Lazaridis had legged himself. All three had come to RIM through co-op or high school summer programs, and all had contributed ideas that improved the BlackBerry.

That alone wouldn't have gotten them far in RIM's for the Top, of course. But it is all about the quality of knowledge—not the quantity. And as their boss demonstrated at an early age, some answers pay a far more than others.

valuation of \$29.5 billion, and a production site everywhere from 9000 Forest to the House of Commons, it brings new technology to market each year, then uses its proceeds to develop and better software, hardware and services. The results speak for themselves: In fiscal 2003-04, RIM hauled down \$719 million in revenue while its share price soared 40 percent, recently fluctuating around the \$90 mark. If there's one thing the market loves, it's the prospect of growth.

Of course, sales of business risk make better business copy than caution and, as tech innovation goes, Lazaridis took a rather audacious path to fortune. He founded RIM in 1994 while still

which they stressed in research. "We were looking for something to get into," Lazaridis recalls. "In the meantime, we did any project that had customers."

After seeing a Japanese system that linked copiers to a central computer (allowing truck drivers to stop only at machines needing re-fill), Lazaridis turned his attention to wireless networks. He assembled a team that in the early 1990s produced a forerunner to the BlackBerry—a two-way messaging pager with email keypad. Early versions were so large that users called them "hamburgers," and even his own employees were embarrassed to take them out of the office.



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## TERRI'S CRUEL DEATH

The way she died makes a case for assisted suicide

**IS THERE ANYTHING GOOD** or decent to be gained by starving a human to death over the course of 13 days? The troubling case of Terri Schiavo raises questions after questions, contradictions piled on contradictions. Who owns us? Who speaks for the voiceless? Is the need for food and water a medical condition or a demand of human dignity? Is life consciousness or constant? Did the real Terri—all she ever was or could be—already die 15 years ago when she suffered her first attack? But here's one conviction, one indisputable truth: we should all agree on starving a woman to death can't be the answer.

The way she died didn't seem to be top-of-mind for the people who bitterly contested Schiavo's fate. Her husband, Michael, who finally succeeded in his seven-year struggle to have doctors permanently remove the feeding tube that supplied his wife with water and nutrients, was widely supported by majorities in various American polls and, more importantly, by the courts. His dogged opponents, Terri's parents, Mary and Bob Schindler, had the U.S. Congress, President George W. Bush and a powerful array of conservative religious groups behind them. While the courts owned the day in the end, Michael Schiavo's side had almost

They gathered outside Schiavo's Florida hospice for two weeks of prayer and protest





to support among the people gathered outside Woodside Hospice in Pompano Park, Fla., during the two-week ordeal. Although the crowd unfurled flag-waving Cuban nationalism, anti-abortion activism and even paganism, most had come to demand the re-inclusion of the feeding tube, including 50 people arrested trying to enter the hospice with water for Schiano, 41.

The life-and-death battle, and the circus-like atmosphere, obscured the ugly fact of deprivation and the real issue in the heart of Schiano's case: Does she *right to die*, now so widely ascribed across the Western world—suicide isn't illegal, and anyone has the right to refuse medical treatment—demand the right to a humane death, the right to be helped to die?

Don't think it can't be done, or that it ain't done all the time. Medical professionals often do horrible things to human life, with looting ranging from amputations to death row to Texas prisons. Even opponents of assisted suicide admit there are times when it's the most compassionate solution for a suffering person. Just Daniel Callahan, co-founder of the Guttmacher, N.Y.-based Hastings Center, a medical ethics research group, says the danger of abuse means that "those are the exceptions and cannot be made the rule." Meanwhile, most people don't realize that in the many cases like Terri's, it's not single doctor affirming off a switch. Even Michael Schiano was once quoted as saying that, after her feeding tube was removed, his wife would "slowly go into a nice, deep sleep and then pass away." Presumably the respondent in various panels who say they'd rather die than stay alive hooked up to a machine (they inevitably make up the majority) also imagine a peaceful end. Terri Schiano's case makes it very clear they won't necessarily get it.

Over the years a seemingly endless array of Florida judges accepted Michael Schiano's testimony that Terri would not have wanted to live as she had since 1990, though surely not one of them could have thought she'd contemplated this death. When the courts did not accept his responsibility for her passing, Florida's death penalty state, and when it executes correctly it acts quite efficiently, willing to do so as painlessly as possible. The distinction between



The life-and-death battle and circus-like atmosphere obscured the real issue: Does she *right to die* demand the right to a humane death?

active and passive euthanasia is always sensitive—to stand by and watch a death unfold is never that far from causing it. In Schiano's case, where she died from the court-ordered, deliberate withdrawal of sustenance rather than directly from the medical condition that had reduced her to a vegetative state, the line is blurred beyond utility. It was the state of Florida that—in the teeth of its own laws against assisted suicide—enabled her death. And if that death was the right moral choice, didn't the state owe one of its most helpless citizens a merciful end? We, society in large, will never agree on whether life or death was the right decision for Terri Schiano. But the way she died was wrong. **E**

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# MARATHONS AND MIRACLES

Saint Ralph finds light at the end of Canadian cinema's long, dark tunnel

WHAT IS IT ABOUT CANADIANS and endurance? From Terry Fox's legendary trek to Marilyn Bell's swim across Lake Ontario, nothing seems to quite like a feat of endurance. In this country, the ultimate triumph is not winning a race but bridging what looks like an insurmountable distance, as if we're all still building the railroad, trying to wrestle endless space down to a human scale. Michael McGowan, 38, was once a champion marathon runner. Now he's a filmmaker, hoping to go the distance with a ghastly little movie he wrote and directed called *Saint Ralph*—the title of a 14-year-old boy in Montreal who trains for the Boston Marathon, believing the miracle of winning will pull his dying mother out of a coma.

*Saint Ralph* is not your typical Canadian film. It's not dark, because it's post-modern, but sweet, inspirational and old-fashioned. It like a mix of *Chariots of Fire*, with a pinch of *Forrest*. Although the hero is a hormonal schoolboy who's disciplined by a Catholic priest in the '60s, there's no whiff of sexual abuse. And unlike much of English Canadian cinema, *Saint Ralph* has a real chance of finding an audience.

The story follows a classic template: through a tale of faith, a small town under dog embarks on an unlikely quest that turns him into a local hero. Adam Butcher, a big-cared kid from Cambridge, Ont., brings unaffiliated charm to the role of Ralph, a well-meaning boy who keeps running about the school headmaster, Father Fitzgerald (a creepy Gordon Pinsen). After a terrifying accident of snow in a public pool, Ralph is forced to join the cross-country team as punishment. A bump on the head and a religious vision send him off on a deluded mission to win the Boston Marathon. He finds support in a coach haunted by the past, the no-nonsense Father Hibbert (Gangneff Ross), who ends the key over fierce objections from the headmaster.

Since its premiere last fall at the Toronto International Film Festival, *Saint Ralph* has been snapped up by leading distributors in



McGowan's running backward inspired his tale of a hopeful boy played by Butcher, opposite

some strikes. Even before its release, the film has snagged the bulk of its \$4.2-million budget in foreign sales. McGowan has signed with the William Morris Agency. Hollywood isn't exactly flying across his desk. And this week he's still discussing a movie he's written for Oscar-winning producer Arthur Cohn (*Crumb*, *Silver Linings*). "It's been a *Confessions*-to-story," McGowan

told me over lunch recently. His lean frame wrapped in a snug jacket with racing stripes, he still looks more like a runner than a filmmaker. Bare and muscled in Toronto, he's a genre-innovator, partly because he used to work as a freelance journalist. After completing a B.A. in English and a trade-school scholarship at the University of New Carolina, McGowan juggled running with

magazine writing. In 1998, he received a Meade for winning the Detroit Marathon—and promptly sold the car to buy some time for screenwriting. His first feature, *My Dog Vincent* (1998), a \$150,000 comedy, didn't amount to much. But then he coaxed *Alvin* (1998), a top-notch animated children's series that was sold to some 50 countries.



**'I LIKE the implication that something extra ordinary can be done by simply putting one foot in front of another'**

to writing *Saint Ralph*, McGowan chose to mix his love of cinema with his "because I know the sport really well, and the landscape isn't filled with great running films, unlike boxing films." He also agrees there's a Canadian analogy to disaster movies: "The underdog is not a glamorous sport. It's a weekend event, based on dogged determination. We're not *Red* or *Rocky* or *Friday*. We're dogged. And I like the implication that something extraordinary can be done by simply putting one foot in front of another over a long period of time."

But McGowan knows that winning requires a mix of perseverance, talent—and scrappiness. *Saint Ralph* has peters to be the last feature produced by Alliance Atlantis Communications, which announced its withdrawal making movies shortly before McGowan delivered the rough cut, in January

2004. And the filmmakers snuck a rare allusion in casting the movie's two prize-winning winners, a Canadian icon, with Scott, an American known for playing *Wonderful* (The Spanish Prisoner, Roger Dodger). Scott advocates the film's whiz with a wry edge of introspection. And Pinsen, who's cropped to a lean cut, is typically sincere. McGowan remembers Pinsen coming up to him before the shoot and saying, "I'm not sure about casting my last."

"I'm not going to tell you what to do," said the director. "You're Gordon Pinsen. I think it would work well for the role." Later, when they were out for dinner, the actor emerged from the washroom with his hair slicked down and said, "What do think?"

"It looks like your hair's gone," dispassioned McGowan. "It's still out there."

On the first day of filming, Pinsen arrived holding up a Glad bag containing his hair. "I thought you're happy now," he said.

McGowan taped the bag to his video monitor, which stayed for the rest of the shoot. Perhaps it served as a good luck charm, because *Saint Ralph* has been blessed. Roger Ebert's thumbs-up colleague, Richard Roeper, pronounced it one of the best films of the Toronto festival—he was by accident only after failing to get into *Matrix*, a hard-core action that draws hordes of moviegoers. Not all those who reviewed *Saint Ralph* were swooning. The film's first notice, from a Toronto newspaper, said it had no business being in a festival or even a theatre that a Japanese buyer snapped down almost \$1 million for the movie, starting a cascade of foreign sales—U.S. distributor Samuel Goldwyn Films was the last to commit, after the response in a Los Angeles test screening went down like a lead.

By making a crowd pleaser, McGowan feels he has no place in what he calls "the Club"—the critically celebrated circles of Canadian auteurs led by Atom Egoyan, David Cronenberg and Don McKellar, who make "deliberately dark and difficult films." While stressing that *Saint Ralph* "would never get made in a Hollywood system," the ending would have to be different, he calls himself "a medieval storyteller, and unapologetically so." Whether the film's I think I can persevere will pay off at the box office is uncertain. It may take a miracle to get people to see a Canadian movie. But *Saint Ralph* could be just that. **D**

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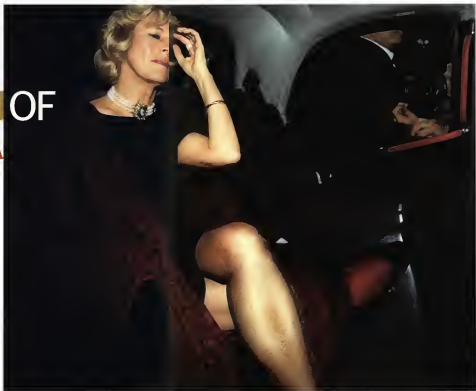
# QUEEN OF CANADA

... someday. ROSALIND MILES looks at Camilla Parker Bowles's determined climb, from mistress to Duchess of Cornwall, and beyond

**WHO WOULD BE CAMILLA PARKER BOWLES?** Thirty-five years ago she kissed a frog, and did not turn into a princess. Decades of misery followed, involving constant ducking and diving, marital treachery, two divorces and Diana's untimely death. Walla Simpson could have told her that it's hard work being the mistress of a despotic man with an uneasy relationship to his future role as king. It's even harder being the mistress-in-waiting of a long-ex-woman who by all accounts is in for a very long wait. Especially when you are a person so much graced that you don't really exist.

Fast forward to the present, and all that nasty business is in the past. Camilla is with her prince, the first official mistress at the Court of St. James's since the 18th century. She has her houses and her gilded apartments in the palace, along with the rocks and the frocks and her place at the top. Then Charles decides to make her Mrs. Wales, and all hell breaks loose.

It's a national crisis: The Queen is not amused. Night after night she mauls her alone in the great bed of state, unhappy in the knowledge that the woman in line to be the next queen is deeply unpopular, detested by many of the people of the land. The wife she has supplanted, her long-time rival, was so much loved as the current royal consort is disliked and abused. Can



# The relationship started 35 years ago with Camilla's opening gambit: 'My great-grandmother was your great-great-grandfather's mistress, so how about it?' Charles was smitten.



this marriage tale plus, the nation roasts. Every day Camilla picks up her morning newspaper to the same old whinge, "Can you do it, Charles?" and "Can the monarchy survive?" Well, yes, and yes again, potamus, because it has done so before. The troubled monarch who weathered this same crisis in 1933 was Henry VIII. His wife was the tall and beautiful Catherine of Aragon, who promptly went all hours with her sideways smile. And when Henry's affections drifted to Anne Boleyn, the people took issue with her with all the valiance that will christianize British soccer hooligans worldwide.

Camilla will know little about Anne Boleyn, and will not be troubled by her spouse. Born in 1947 to parents who were well-bred and both rich in their own right, she was woefully undereducated, like Diana and all British women of the upper class. Jeopardizing the dynasty would be an essential plank in perpetuating primogeniture and the dominance of the male. Despite being nominally "bashed" in Switzerland, Camilla's main education consisted of being prepared to make as lucrative a marriage as she possibly could.

And she came for the top. In 1970, she impudently thrust up to the heir to the throne on a polo field (where else?) with the line, "My great-grandmother was your great-great-grandfather's mistress,

so how about it?" Charles instantly fell for Camilla's high-spirited reference to the couple's amorous forebears, Alice Keppel and Edward VII. He loved her British sense of humor (read "peevish and often gruff"), and her refreshing lack of deference toward him. Within weeks he felt sure that Camilla was The One.

But he was only 23 and she was 23, in an age when men deferred marriage for as long as they could and girls were often married at 18 or even younger. As a female in those days, from 24 onward the danger loomed of being "on the shelf." Charles was too young to commit, and Camilla was too old to wait. Notoriously shy, still and comically clumsy as a young man, Charles drifted off on a protracted tour of duty with the Royal Navy and Camilla snatched the dashing officer Andrew Parker Bowles. Some time after that the relationship began.

Those who make a fuss about Charles and Camilla breaking their marriage vows forget how deeply adultery is ingrained in the British upper classes. Young wives were regularly groomed by older women with the advice, "the lovers are the flowers; the husband is the tree." Charles's university great-aunt, Lady Lucan Mountbatten, elected himself as the young man's pimp in his determination to ensure that Charles knew how to play the field, with safely married women being the targets of choice. Before he died, Mountbatten confessed to his official biographer, "I'd been [his wife] and I regret our love getting in and out of other people's beds."

With his grandpa gone, which's convenient, then, Charles went a fine concealing wild card. But neither they nor the marriage to Diana compared with what Camilla offered him. In her he found the



Edward VII and Alice Keppel (left)—the amorous forebears of Charles and Camilla

woman he now secretly glorified in the love of his life, his "sounding board," his "teacher" and, contrary to the person who gave him the maternal warmth and devotion he never had. Through her, Charles found the strength to oppose his formidable mother after decades of dispiriting griping, and to put his personal happiness above his duty to the throne.

But the marital transgression directed Charles's marriage to Diana, and haunts Camilla to this day.

For most of the problems now spring from the guilt that the Great British Public expects the couple to feel about Diana, and which they don't. All Charles cares about is having his own days, and all Camilla cares about is Charles. What is why the Queen is having to think for both of them about what the marriage means. Will public devotion to the dead Diana scupper this union before it begins? Will the monarchy weather a popular rebellion against Charles's conduct and the royal right to choose? The Queen is certainly doubtful about Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, even if Camilla is cherishing



## Diana's partisans have portrayed Camilla as a horse-faced and heartless devourer of an innocent girl's happiness, remorselessly stalking Charles till she destroyed the marriage and snagged him

blowing such concerns out of her well-lubricated pasteurizer.

The parallels are striking, even at a remove of almost 500 years. Like Camilla, Anne Boleyn took the risk when she beseeched a married Catholic and insisted on marrying him. And when Catherine died, the public blamed Anne for her death. She was headstrong through the storms with cries of "Death in the jungle every day!" Like Diana, the delicate Catherine was always seen in a situation of the underdog, and was adored even more because she was cast off by Henry and became an underdog herself. Contemporaries openly marvelled that Henry could choose the suspicious Anne over the lovely and gracious Catherine, and many men felt the gallant urge to take up her cause and knock Henry's block off. Like Diana too, Catherine did not give up without a fight, refusing to accept her divorce, with her supporters dubbing her monk "the Whore," "the Concubine," "the Great Whore" and "the Park Four-Sixes" wives.

By these standards, Camilla has got off lightly in the recent drubbing she has received in the British press. But it is no secret that both she and Charles are bitterly disappointed that the anonymous nature of their wedding, intended to be a speedy, fully paid, money event, has been so drowned in discord and dismay. There have been signs of princely compensation. Last week, during a six-hour live photo-op with his sons in Surrey land, Charles announced "I hate doing this—bloody people" about the second-tier pressmen, apparently a warning of ground microphones in front of him. And the marriage itself, which the couple has virtualized since their first meeting, is threatening to explode in a welter of grotesque blunders, family disapproval, tabloid shades of frowl and public bile.

What was the problem? It all seemed simple enough. At Charles

wanted was to marry Camilla in a low-key ceremony at Windsor Castle, the Royal Family's favorite home. As a divorced woman, and worse, a woman "taken in adultery" after Charles foolishly blabbed the specifics of their relationship in a slandering world press, Camilla could not be married in the Church of England. Charles, too, was scathed by the adultery in widely religious eyes, though some felt Diana's death had made him a widower (and therefore marriageable in church) rather than an exalted divorcee.

Still, as the men here to be supreme governor of the Church, Charles could not push the envelope to accommodate not one but two people who, on his own motto-headed admission, had flagrantly and repeatedly broken their marriage vows. No church wedding, then, although the Archbishop of Canterbury would bless the union. So what about a quiet civil ceremony as feasible, eminently suitable for a couple pushing 60? The advisors were set to work. Make it happen, boys, find the way to arrange this marriage without frightening the horses or waking up Diana's frail and hateful shade.

Alas, sorry, sir, right away. Graggled and whoop-de-doo! do. How could they all have got it so horribly wrong? None in the history of British royalty has man or monarch been so ill-served. Alas, the newspaper attacks on her, Camilla has woven every day to face another revelation in a catalogue of cock-ups by a mix of courtiers, lawyers and government ministers.

The questions were clear: could the heir to the throne and future head of the Church of England be married in a civil ceremony and not by the Church? And could he marry Camilla at Windsor Castle as he had always hoped? The answer to the second question was clear: according to the legislation regulating non-religious weddings,



anyone can marry) on their own premises, provided the place has dignity, space and is appropriate facilities, which we may assume Windsor Castle has. The catch is that once the venue is located, everyone else has the right to use that venue. The wedding must also be open to the public, so that any "just cause or impediment" against the marriage, such as bigamy, may be raised. If Charles married Camilla in the castle's chapel, as planned, could the Queen countenance her subject trespassing en masse through her parlour, or Joe and Joeline Public subsequently suing her pad to be their inimitable lord? Not a lot.

So Cecilia and Charles couldn't marry at their old Windsor. Since he is subject to the Royal Marriages Act of goods, all its article prohibitions, and the was a diverse bill of with, could they, in fact, be married at all? Caught on the hop, the lord chancellor rushed out a statement approving the marriage a fortnight after the announcement had been made. But by then, the flurry of questioning was unmanageable. The craziest and most illogical of the nation's topped tabloids herded money to constitutional lawyers, clerics and academics for their expert advice.

Meanwhile, Charles's own staff did no better in generating their sister and his long-suffering mistress from ongoing banishment and blame. Charles's press secretary, Sir Michael Peat, had assured Charles that Windsor would be cozy, intimate like all royal surroundings by the fixed convention that royal should simply be able to do what they want. With the cruise a no-go, Peat hastily shifted the venue to the Windsor town hall, before discovering that the legislation requiring weddings to be open to the public applies there too.



An angry public also knew Anne Boleyn as 'the Witch,' 'the Concubine' and 'the Great Whore'

Camilla directly, because, unlike Diana, she unquestioningly obeys the British upper-class imperative, "Never complain, never explain," and keeps her mouth shut. Like the Queen Mother, Camilla never goes on an interview, never speaks to the press. Birt tells never know the sound of her voice, as they all instantly recognize every note of the Queen's. Charles loves Camilla extravagantly for this loyalty, infidelity and tormented wife was by Diana's compulsion to let us tell

Cinema's reticence allows the world to make of her what it will. The blank screen she offers has created some predictable projections.

when they have to obey the law of the land. Unhappy with Cardella from the first, the Queen was so incensed that the marriage of the hero to the throne had to take place in a shallow civil ceremony, right above the town's public market, under the scrutiny of the Great Unruly. Her disapproval was swiftly made plain: Cardella was wined but not at all surprised when the Queen announced that she would not attend the civil ceremony, and that the promised wedding banquet would be reduced to a "finger buffet."

But when is the bride-to-be in all this? We know nothing from like Diana, she unquestioningly operative, "Never complain, never ask." Like the Queen Mother, Camilla speaks to the press. But will never they all instantly recognize every one Camilla enormously for this will be by Diana's compulsion to

A black and white portrait of an elderly woman, likely the author, looking slightly to the left. She is wearing a dark, wide-brimmed hat with a large feather and a dark coat. The background is a plain, light color.

and soon. When Diana was alive, nothing could dent the people's adoration for the Teflon Princess. Diana, as we now know, was working her way through a small tribe of inappropriate lovers, making Charles's life as miserable as the cold, until her sons shared in the war against her exposure and steering her on the verge of going mad. By contrast, Camilla was a model of reverence and fortitude, displaying unwavering fidelity to Charles, devotion to the Royal Family and willingness to obey any order to make things work. Yet Camilla was the one scorned and vilified by the press. Eventually, she sits and dreads war, and does not brood

She will need all her strength. As it now emerges, Charles was trying to make a deeper issue about Camilla's and her husband's both public and Parliament in his fixed determination to get his own way. He wanted to marry Camilla, but he knew that many Brits were opposed to the titles of her stepping into Diana's shoes. So he came up with a plan to have his cake and eat it, so marry Camilla but pretend he hadn't put her in Diana's place and made her his queen.

At last, it looked as if he had got away with it. When the announcement was made, Ben's cheerfulness and subjective triumph gave way to work on the mistakes of the arrangements and the miserable wedding feast, and little concern was aroused by Charles's grace.

**If Charles married Camilla in Windsor Castle's chapel, as was originally planned, could the Queen countenance her subjects traipsing en masse through her parlour? Not a lot.**

showing that the War of the Walmies is still alive years after Darwin's death. Diana's partner has her at a home based and hearted devotee of an emperor's life: happen, famously stalling Charles but she destroyed the marriage and dragged him for herself. Her champion, and they were not all Charles's PR man or his sympathetic friends, believe that the emperor's life and selfless his public image, showing him in the light of love, laughing and relaxed. On Charles's visit to Perth, Australia, the March, crowd gathered to cheer "Good luck, Charles! Have a lovely wedding," and "Good luck to the family."

But Jackson Brown, the anti-Charlie 'n' Camilla dog gone on. It's just as well Camilla has a cheerful disposition and a sturdy character, formed in the saddle and the great outdoors. Camilla learned all she knows in the hunting field, the original school of hard knocks and painful falls, where snide and nether are the options of the day.

who was a senior member of the Queen's Household Cavalry, she was made persona non grata when the Queen learned of his involvement with Charles, and cast into the shadows behind the throne, where she has languished to this day. The very shadows, indeed, that Charles extended to rescue her from, before the courtiers did their worst. Under Henry VII, heads would have rolled. But the Queen is not troubled that Camilla has become the current pay pig for the errors of those paid to iron out such problems. Nevertheless, a member of her subject nation that Camilla has every right to feel ashamed at the war she has been hung out to dry.

Yet once again Carnalia's robust British common sense has come to her aid. She already knows what it is to be the butt of public hate

ments that Camilla will never be queen. The couple's choice of a title for her after the wedding, Duchess of Cornwall, was hailed with glee and approval as a sensitive gesture towards Diana's still-lingering ghost, recognizing that in this generation, there will only be one Princess of Wales. As the second wife, Camilla takes Charles's second-best title, and that's fine.

But the breeze striking, Charles slipped in. Could he be known as the Prince of Concessions, not queen? Time again, no? Another delicate nod of respect toward Diana, the Queen Who Never Wins. And there was a recent historical precedent when Queen Victoria married her husband, Albert, her Prince Consort in 1840, not her long. Reaching further back, which Brits love to do when attempting to stomp up some especially egregious piece of discrimination, look at Philip II of Spain: When His Most Holy Catholic Majesty married Henry VIII's daughter Mary Tudor in 1554, he was never made lord of England despite residing for a week at the Spanish embassy and

But the British monarchy is based on the system of male primogeniture, which favours the first-born son over all. A female only over rules in the absence of the male, and must be succeeded by the next available male. Also, queens never have all the rights of a man. Mary and Victoria did not have the power to make their husbands kings. The reverse is true for Charles when he sits on the throne. By age old precedent, under British law, a wife takes her husband's name, and the other way round. If Charles becomes king, he does not have the power to deny Camilla her due. What ever she styles her, she will be queen. Charles, his mother and all those who work the hidden strings of state know this, of course. The film then about Camilla's trials is simply a race to place the

## It's impossible to overestimate the cold ferocity of Charles's determination to be king. And Camilla will be his queen—in spite of his ploy to present her in a deceptively lowly role.

Diana's vengeful spirit and the still-marching ramp of her faithful followers, many of whom are asuggable, unstable and emotionally violent as their former saint. Why bother about any of this, you may ask, or indeed, who cares? Charles cares and the Queen cares even more. Nothing must be done that might sode the royal line.

Alas, Charles's holy vessel has slipped so much water that public opinion of him has now fallen to an all-time low. His efforts to protect Camilla from comparison with Diana have only succeeded in awakening that sad and unquiet shade. His ploy to present Camilla to the Great British Public in a deceptively lowly role, then simply confront his subjects with a fist across when he becomes king, has blown up in his face. With only days to go before the wedding, the government has been forced to admit that Camilla cannot be anointed on Charles's decree. Once they are married, it will take an act of Parliament to deny Camilla the rank of queen, and no one supposes this would take place.

Charles had already declared his relationship with Camilla "non-negotiable," and now his future subjects understand what he means. And he has not given up hope of bringing everyone around. The Queen condoned the marriage on the grounds that it would regulate an awkward situation and might even bring the Royal Family some goodwill. Everyone loves a wedding, and the elderly lovers could have reached the Great British Heart, if the nuptials had been handled with a modicum of tact and skill.

And no one does hate occasions and royal weddings like the Brits. At 57, Camilla may not get the crowdline, the stars, the glass slipper and the golden coach of the Princess Linda, but after 35 years in the shadows, surely she has earned her moment at centre stage? Well, not quite. The Royal Family has overplayed the marriage card, many feel. The wedding of Charles and Diana had the nation all aflutter, but Andrew and Fergie, alas, brought in the dowry. And after the public distress caused by the social and financial shenanigans of "the Duchess of York," even the deliciously reduced ceremony of Edward and Sophie looked overblown. Yet in the great British spirit of tolerance, let us wish Charles and Camilla well. Their life together will not be an easy ride. But there will be three of them in the marriage, just as Diana complimented of Charles's first love around. Whatever they do, they will always be under the power of the Queen. "What will your mother think?" will dominate their breakfast table conversations, and pillow talk at night.

It's the ultimate non job, waiting for your mother to die. Especially when the said mother is "as tough as a yuck," according to one of her dozen courtiers, and when the mother's arrival is to be 100. The Queen, by these means, is a glib 78, a non-smoker, moderate drinker, quiet, cheerful, and looks destined to live to 201. So one of Charles's never-ending tasks will be to lurch Charles's spirit up as he logs through the Arctic wastes of Not Now toward the land of Yes-to-Be. But it's impossible to overestimate the cold ferocity of Charles's determination to become king. Ascending the throne, in



She's all smiles, although Marlene, of course, supplied the crown

Charles's mind, is the only way to vindicate all he has done before. The more recalcitrant of his subjects will have to bend the knee to the will of King Charles III. And his queen, formerly Mrs. Parker Bowles and the Duchess of Cornwall.

Will the marriage, complete with the splendour that even a low-key royal wedding must provide, catch the hearts of the generally congoing Brits and make them smile on Camilla? In truth, neither Charles nor anyone in his party gives a damn. Camilla is the one. Charles will marry her, and if he succeeds, she will be queen. As for Diana's faithful but deluding band of loyalists, good! This is the reality of royal power. At last it will come true, in life and on the commemorative wedding days. C and C forever accompanied, put on they were on the faithful installed officials, Camilla's 1981 wedding present to Charles, that devoted Diana on their ill-starred honeymoon. The people don't like it and Parliament is in a state? Too bad. Let them eat cake.

ROSEMARY WILKS is a British novelist, academic and social commentator. Among her many books are *Who Cooked The Last Supper?*, *The Women's History of the World*, *Deceivers*, and *I Don't Know*.



And a referendum like the one that sank the *Charlottetown* accord would probably play a big role. Citizens will demand a constitutional change that's what happened in Australia. In the late 1990s, popular opinion there favored changing to a republic, in numbers very similar to our own: 49 per cent yes, 50 per cent no. Voters preferred a directly elected president, but the politicians wanted one chosen by parliament, and put that notion to a referendum. It was rejected in every state—and the Queen remains *Australis*'s monarch.



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# LAZARUS ON ICE

How hypothermia treatment brought Dan O'Reilly back from the brink of death

**TWO UNPLEASANT DREAMS** are all Dan O'Reilly remembers from his time in medical limbo, and he's not sure what to make of them. One involves a couple of patients who are surgery at him over a sports game played in a mysterious school where he's teaching. They've chased the 55-year-old math instructor by truck to his home in Edmonston, demanding money, but he can't pay them until he can move his legs again. "All I can do is pull myself along by the arms," he says with a pained smile. The second dream turned, a medical

team on a ladder peeps him upright while performing surgery on the back of his neck. He has no idea why they're operating, or what he might do to stop them.

For O'Reilly, these recollections are less disturbing than curious—the sole wrings of a week he spent on the threshold of oblivion, and an intriguing suggestion of activity in the interrupted hours. Three and a half months ago, the father of two all but drowned in the waters off Longs, Mexico after an

enormous wave cut him headlong into the sand, filling his lungs with salty water and compressing a section of his spine that controls breathing. For three full days, he lay comatose in a deliberately induced hypothermia, frozen by his doctors while his brain slowly regained itself. Then, as his family braced for what they feared was inevitable

The Edmonston teacher is still recovering but hopes to get back to work next year

death, he was slowly thawed out and revived.

Of all this, he remembers nothing—just the colossal impact of the water and the vivid images that repeated themselves in his mind afterward. In retrospect, it's tempting to interpret the dream images sort of psychic portent: O'Reilly had indeed suffered some paralysis, and would eventually undergo surgery on his upper spine. But the true wonder is that he's alive to recall anything at all. Through a combination of blind luck, quick-thinking rescuers and one of the all-intensivist emergency-room jumbies, he now represents about the closest thing to resurrection we mortals are likely to see.

**"ALMOST DEAD,"** after all, was how the doctor who admitted O'Reilly to St. Louis's



PHOTOGRAPH BY TONY NUNO



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used on a near-drowning case, and it had never been used so many times after the person had collapsed," he says. "But we're talking about a 53-year-old man with two children, and a wife who would be telling me, 'Don't let this man die.' And when the pressure's on, that's when acute-care doctors are supposed to lose their best ideas." Given the circumstances, Varon decided to freeze O'Reilly for at least three days rather than the 24 hours typically used in brain injury cases. The drastic measure would mean exposing the Alberta to infection, he knew. But having spent years studying the impact of hypothermia on the brain, Varon was convinced that the extra time offered O'Reilly the only chance of a proper recovery whatsoever—if he finally woke up.

The gamble paid off. On Christmas Eve, Varon slowly began easing O'Reilly's temperature back to normal, and two days later, a nurse rushed from the intensive care unit to announce that O'Reilly had opened his eyes. Personnel made a quick trip to Mission's emergency flight bay back to Edmonton for Connor and Heather, but got to Houston just in time for the good news. And when she entered his husband's room, she and other onlookers could have sworn they saw a smile across his lips.

Will the case go down as a breakthrough in hypothermic resuscitation? Probably not. Frederick Colbourne, a psychology professor at the University of Alberta in Edmonton, says that extreme circumstances surrounding O'Reilly's case make it impossible to draw reliable scientific conclusions about his recovery. "There's no academic rigor in conducting severe-case scenarios," explains Colbourne, whose spare research time is spent studying the use of hypothermia to prevent brain damage. "It's necessary to conduct a peer-reviewed assessment, as treating a patient here and there is not sufficient."

That said, neither he nor anyone else is about to fault Varon for taking dramatic measures. "Certainly if I was in a situation where I had such a severe injury," Colbourne says, "I'd appreciate them taking a chance."

**O'REILLY IS THANKFUL**, even as he confabulates on his long, winding road to recovery. Today, he's lying face up on a gurney in the Glen



O'Reilly, shown working with Concordino, is grateful to Varon (below) for taking a chance

rose, obviously trying hard as he commences the task of struggling to his feet. Hunching himself into a three-point stance, with two knees and his skull firmly planted on the floor, he draws a gentle sidelong look from his physiotherapist, Sean Concordino. "I didn't say you were dead," she chuckles. In pronunciation, however, it's a necessary talent for O'Reilly in the short term. Both his arms remain weakened, his left especially so, and he walks with a certain stiffness.

**THANKS** to luck, rescuers, and a big ER gamble, O'Reilly represents about the closest thing to resurrection we'll ever see.

Still, he makes progress every day. But with everything blue-grey eyes and a burning laugh, he gives truth to Elizabeth Wither-room's maxim that those who've come to know death become our teachers about life. "Even though I can't do as much as I once did, what I've able to accomplish just seems way more enjoyable," he says, scotching himself on the edge of a mat for a

breacher. His recovery has been hellbilly: a fall and visits from well-wishers, long stretches and students who he and of his surrounding side through the local media. More than a few have noted that O'Reilly has shown the same perseverance he demonstrated as a volleyball coach at Glen Facey high school in suburban Sherwood Park. That thought brings him a moment's satisfaction.

This week, he is scheduled to return home from Glenrose, and he's now contemplating a life with some semblance of normality. There'll be the first walk with the family dog, Ripper, the first full family gathering, and, well back, a trip to St. C. to thank Lucas Gaudreau, not giving up. In time, there will be his first day back on the job, which he hopes will be sometime next year. And high on the list will be an appearance next January at Houston's annual marathon, O'Reilly's personal tribute to the place where he is good as gone back from the dead. "If I can't run, I guess I'll have to walk," he says. "But I plan to be there." If nothing else, the trip will allow him to reunite with Varon, a man he doesn't hesitate to credit with saving his life. He's not willing to take a chance on something different, observes O'Reilly, using to resume his exercises, "and for that I'm just so very grateful."

chance: gill@medcitynews.com

## BACKTALK



**If you want P. Diddy's bling, it pays to be a little bit thrifty**

Sean Connery has built a multi-million-dollar empire around his love of jewelry

Sean (P. Diddy) Combs enjoys large-scale hunting. "I picked up my first really good deal during the Oscars when I bought my girlfriend a piece at the Versace store in L.A.," says the 35-year-old pop hit man. "It was about 10 per cent off so she was happy and I was happy."

Not that Combs—whose pick-the-winner had key engine-included clothing, music and restaurants—needs to shop the discount rack. Wearing an all-white, fresh cut of the best pier of Wales and a diamond-encrusted choker that would cause back problems for most, the New

Yorker takes on the role of a bling-blinging Canadian model with his Sean John clothing line. And straight-faced, he claims to have never considered a fashion crime—except, that is, for a minor slip when he was 2. "Little sailor suits," he says, crinkling a rare smile. "Never looked good on me." The style moves over time (keeping a designer's hands) recently awarded a talk show. "I'm a comedian," he says. "I can't sleep in the studio. So I may try selling them on eBay." But for a bling-bling, right?

JOHN JAYNE

## Film | A fine French vintage

No one makes a comedy of winners with the flexibility of the French—at least when they get it right. Look at *Mr. (Monsieur) Lemoine* gets it wonderfully right. This extraordinary film bears a passing resemblance to *Schindler's List*. Set against the post-World War II, it's a remarkable piece that focuses on a quartet of characters whose lives are a tangle of art and ego, celebrity and insecurity. But with a more refined wit, and nuanced characters, *Lemoine* is as superior to *Schindler's List* as a fine French wine is to a Jersey bottle of California cabernet.

**Lola** (Marlene Berly), a 26-year-old, is an aspiring singer of baroque music who's desperate for approval

from her world, left abandoned father, Olivier (Jean-Pierre L  aud)—a famous novelist with a girlfriend half his age. Each character

the film with his wife, actor-director Agn  s Jaoui, who plays Sylvia, Lola's vocal coach. Sylvia is married to a struggling scientist, Pierre (L  aud's brother), who craves an aggressive look of self-esteem

The script, which won a prize in Cannes, is a gem of sharp, natural dialogue supported by a devastating wit. And head director with a knowing eye that's at once subtle and compassionate. This is the kind of movie we keep wishing Woody Allen would make—if only he were a saint. (Reviewed: French version) **John Jayne**

John Jayne is a New York Times critic. He is a 1995-96

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## A close-up portrait of a man with dark, curly hair and a light beard. He is looking directly at the camera with a slight smile. He is wearing a light-colored, possibly cream or white, jacket over a dark, collared shirt. The background is a plain, light color.

Matthew McConaughey is even charming when he's talking about killing swamp caddis. "When I was 11, I used to go golfing in a pond infested with water moccasins," says the Texas-born screen star, leaning forward in his seat to better demonstrate his hunting technique. "In order to my neck and watching a head lamp, I'd sneak up on a bullfrog with a brownstick that had devil prongs attached to the end and gig 'em. Then I'd take him home for dinner. That would make for a great Friday night."

(Late-eighties) parties have changed considerably for McConaughey—a notorious party well-known for a resulting arrest charge in 1998 following a noise complaint. (When police arrived, he was playing the bongos in the bath.) But Hollywood secrets he's not dished out by

line of race. In fact, while filming in Vancouver last year, the 35-year-old Irish actor's brother happened to notice a Native American man walking over on a motor. "He says, 'and being one of such a private, cool community,'" says McGoughy again, and continued his most recent adventure, a 13,000-km road trip through the U.S. in his pickup, promoting *Solution*—his new indie about Joseph's film with *Principles*. **Q** *Like this real-life girlfriend?* "I don't want this stuff when I'm on the road," he says, looking around his hair-free torso, hairy torso. "But I certainly love it when I'm here. I can get my ditches drained, a massage, and a room service whenever I want. It's like having someone feeding you fresh strawberries." *Beats* coffee, but I hope, for some. **JENNIFER**



**SIXTY-NINE MILLION** trucks of music were purchased from Internet sites in the first quarter of 2005—a 136 percent increase from 2004.

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# KINGDOM OF HEAVEN

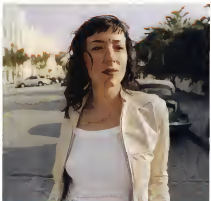
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**Abstract**

MAY 6 ONLY IN THEATRES



## Molly Parker finishes John Intini's sentences

In researching her role on *Deadwood*—HBO's acclaimed and raucous Western drama that's now in its second season—actress **Molly Parker** opted to beef up on her reading (a *People* *History of the United States*) instead of watching the entire *John Wayne* catalogue. The 32-year-old, who was born in Lincoln, R.I., recently finished Mackenzie Astor's debut *John Intini's sentences*.

TO LIKE TO BE IN A CELEBRITY BOOKING MATCH with someone really someone, I peaked off brother right in the face once when he tore up the cover of any *Man* *Magazine* when I told him I was 13 and he was 19. Five other hot anyone said. FRESH 10 IDENTIFIED: Two Younever

have to watch commercials again. I GET TONY THINKING ABOUT bad into last year, a bad built a most associated with critics in my house. And one morning, I woke up with my eyes crawling all over my face. It was like a horror movie. I almost found everything in my house.

THE FUNNIEST THING ABOUT GROWING UP: as a hippie farm was milking goats with my dad every morning. We were said I turned out so well because they wanted me an good a milk. THE LAST TIME I THOUGHT MYSELF was getting into my carpool for the show. I broke easily. I'm like a porch.

FOR MORE "JOHN INTINI'S SENTENCES" VISIT WWW.MACKENZIE.COM/PEOPLE

## Books | Gold and God in Renaissance Italy

He professed not even overtly so dominated the time and place as the death of the modern world in the city states of 14th century Italy—as cartoonists did. And the most eloquent of the medieval Italy scholars was a wife (Intini) named Sir John MacGraw. An Italian scholar, MacGraw's superbly told history *The Devil's Broker* shows. MacGraw believed the Italian proverb that "the devil is an Englishman" and named the novel after Geoffrey Chaucer's "a gift of light." His family was a medieval novel in the world with its own accounts and legends, subject to the government. His current companion is included in the book. The book is the last of the series. St. Catherine of Siena, who lived in Italy. She had given her life for the world as a wedding ring. But having lived in the world and his own world as an area of plague and constant warfare, he died at age 72.



THE DEVIL'S BROKER  
By Sir John MacGraw  
\$19.95

## Best Sellers

Fiction	LAST WEEK
1. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	1
2. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	2
3. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	3
4. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	4
5. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	5
6. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	6
7. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	7
8. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	8
9. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	9
10. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	10

## Non-fiction

1. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	1
2. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	2
3. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	3
4. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	4
5. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	5
6. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	6
7. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	7
8. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	8
9. <i>THE LAST THING HE SAID</i> by Michael Chabon	9
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## ON THE OUTSIDE LOOKING IN

An economic revolution is underway, but Ottawa's missed the boat

**RIGHT UNDER YOUR NOSE**, the world has shrunk to the size of your fist. Canada:  
 • In 2005, 25,000 U.S. secure installations were completed in India. In 2004, the number was 160,000 and this year it will probably be 400,000. If you're an accountant who makes a pleasant living doing routine tax work, that's the sound of your market going away.  
 • At a pioneering high school in Bangalore, a young language teacher instructs eager students in the five phases of initiating a Canadian accent as opposed to an American one. There are 245,000 Indians working in call centres right now. That's about one-third

the entire population of New Brunswick, where some people used to teach bright future in call centres.

• Dallas, China, has become the backdrop for scores of Japan-owned software firms. The mayor of Dallas says English-language outsourcing is not English is a harder language for Chinese workers, but there are so many of them that are, please excuse my punning off the balcony, most decent students.

• In hospitals across the U.S., radiologists email CAT scans to India or Australia so they leave the office for the evening. When they return to work the next morning, only one of the CAT scans are waiting for them. A new firm in India will do the same sort of thing for hurried consumers: if you need to deliver a PowerPoint presentation tomorrow, a personal "remote executive assistant" will research, write and deliver while you sleep. Just like the cheerleader's cheer.

This is the global revolution as Thomas Friedman, the New York Times foreign-affairs columnist, describes in *The World Is Flat*, his new book about the worldwide upheaval in the division of labour, production, talent and profits. Take a deep breath. "It is now possible," Friedman writes, "for more people than ever to collaborate and compete in real time with more people on more different kinds of work than more different corners of the planet and on a more equal footing than at any previous time in the history of the world."

Which means somebody in China or



Ireland can help you build your laptop on paper or your business plan. "China has more than 160 cities with a population of 1 million or more," Friedman writes. One of those cities might never displace most of the world's eggplant farmers, another might make most of the portable cigarette lighter. Friedman quotes an Ohio State University business prof: "If you still make anything labour-intensive, get out now rather than bleed to death."

These warp-speed changes will run whole companies or sectors or even nations into bedlam—unless their leaders see threats and opportunities change courses, and respond decisively. Friedman insists it all runs its course underneath the surface. I am even more skeptical about my own.

So far, the "flatteners" Friedman identifies—open sourcing, outsourcing, offshoring and more—have allowed big corporations to subcontract the simplest elements of their

production processes to vast armies of cheap Asian labour. But as the world flattens, those other countries are rising up the value-added chain. China lost 15 million manufacturing jobs between 1995 and 2002. It boomed because it was giving service-sector jobs.

"One cannot stress enough, Young Chinese, Indians, and Poles are not racing us to the bottom," Friedman writes. "They are racing to the top. They do not want to work for us, they don't even want to be us. They want to dominate us—in the sense that they want to be creating the companies of the future." The American response? A dangerous complacency, from the White House down to the classroom. Funding for pure research has stalled. Students aren't motivated. "In China today, Bill Gates is Henry Spence. In America today, Henry Spence is Henry Spence—and that is not good."

And Canada's problem? Friedman doesn't address it, but you and I can. American firms mean the highly creative and mobile talent that drives progress, worldwide, is up for grabs. So here's an opportunity for the rest of Asia and Eastern Europe means the commitment to grab talent a faster than ever. So there's a risk.

The worst way to handle the situation is to be blithely unaware of it. But Ralph Goodale's February budget decisively slowed the momentum of federal involvement in research. Governments across Canada have melted and dried universities and colleges. The stakes are immense. The debate about how to seize the moment is almost non-existent.

Friedman's professed contempt for America's fading leadership is basketball-fan daily American sports can no longer be sure of Olympic victory. For Canada, of course, I prefer hockey. The rest of the world is learning how to play the game that matter. And our leaders are on strike.

To comment: backpage@canwest.ca  
 Read Paul Wells's weblog, "On the Verge," at [www.macleans.ca/pwells/](http://www.macleans.ca/pwells/)

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